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[a34-1]

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[a1472]

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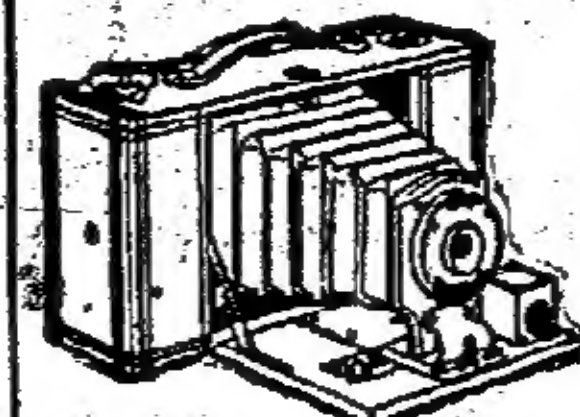
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[a27]

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[a1623]

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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 27TH, 1910.

Though Hongkong's trade associations with Manchurian ports are not extensive, they are at the same time sufficiently considerable to justify an interest in the remarkable development of the Three Eastern Provinces, which has followed the inauguration of railways. Hongkong, indeed, before the Japanese so strongly became entrenched in Manchuria, occupied first place on the list of foreign countries trading with this territory. Though the position has been changed, the trade has not shown any falling off, but rather a substantial increase. The feature which, as pointed out before in this column, possesses most interest for Hongkong and British traders is that Newchwang is being overshadowed by Dairen. Here the Japanese are making a bold bid to capture the Manchurian trade, and, aided by the natural advantages enjoyed by the port, they have made it the principal outlet for the produce of South Manchuria. Mr. VICE-CONSUL PATON in his report declares that with the development of Manchuria the port of Dairen is bound to expand in proportion, but he also points out that its rate of growth will be seriously retarded so long as it remains as at present little more than a landing stage for goods, and liable to have its position as the main outlet for a large part of Manchuria contested by the discovery of a port

with better shipping facilities, though he indicates that future progress lies in the way of industries being established. Whether Dairen remains the principal port, or another is found, the effect will still be the same so far as Newchwang is concerned. Its trade position will be assailed by the Japanese, and whether it holds its own or not depends largely upon the increased facilities it offers to the large measure of business which it at present retains. Should its downfall be accomplished, the result will be to bring British interests into closer and severer competition than at present with the Japanese, who by reason of the geographical proximity of their country, as well as by their early establishment in the port of Dairen, would occupy a more favoured position than their competitors. Another port may yet be found better circumstanced than Dairen, but the probabilities are all in favour of the advance of the former Dairen, especially having regard to the large railway interests established there and the extensive facilities afforded to shipping. The nucleus of almost everything of value here was created by the Russians, but the Japanese have made good use of their legacy. Dairen impressed Mr. E. J. HARRISON, the author of "Peace or War East of Baikal?" as a preposterous anomaly. In design, it is a purely European city. "A cathedral, mansions, roads, parks and warehouses, the useful and the ornamental, sprang into being as if by magic, and it is to-day almost impossible to imagine, as one looks down the main street leading from the Yamato Hotel to the sumptuous new Japanese railway bridge called Nihon Bashi, that one is in China. Only at Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, and one or two other of the older foreign settlements can one find such uniformly well-graded and well-kept roads and sidewalks, while if it imposes a severe mental strain to realise that one is in China, it impresses one as equally incongruous that this wholly European environment, in many places reminiscent of some quiet English suburb with rows of brick houses and front gardens, should to-day belong to Japan." Dairen, is indeed in many respects a unique city, and our interest in it is not decreased by the suggestion that the individual Japanese in Dairen will either change with his environment or the environment will change with him. However, no matter what alterations may be effected in its exterior, it is patent to all that Japan has come to Dairen to stay. She is building there such enormous vested interests that, lease or no lease, it will be virtually impossible for China to buy her out when the nominal time arrives, and when to that is added the record of progress as outlined by the British Vice-Consul there, it will be apparent that her economic position is likely to prove well nigh unassailable. While the development of the Three Eastern Provinces will naturally be reflected in a bigger volume of foreign trade, to the advantage of the commercial nations generally, it must follow that with the favoured position occupied by Japan the largest proportion of that increase should accrue to her own traders.

We are pleased to learn that Colonel Bayard is now out of danger.

The Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher at the morning service at St. John's Cathedral, to-morrow (Sunday).

The *Peking Gazette*, in a leading article, discusses the possibility of the price of tin rising owing to machinery coming in vogue as the eyes of the various mines worked by manual labour are picked out.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax was engaged some considerable time at the Magistracy yesterday hearing summonses for obstruction, taken against shopkeepers and against ricksha coolies. One shopkeeper was fined \$15.

Chinese barbers in Hongkong seem to have little or no reputation to lose. A batch of them from West Point, ten in number, were caught gambling on Thursday, and being brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy next day they were each fined three dollars.

An ingenious piece of bluff, which, however, did not work, was tried on Thursday by a resourceful Chinese. William Hochstadt, a German marine officer, was walking along Des Vaux Road West, and sticking out from his jacket pocket was a pocket book showing papers which looked like dollar notes. This caught the eye of a Chinaman who sidled up to him and snatched the pocket book. The German felt the tug at his pocket, and stopped and looked round. He saw nobody running and was about to resume walking when he noticed the Chinaman with the papers. He ran towards him and the latter bolted, but his speed was not equal to that of the faster-footed officer, who caught him. When he had made the capture a man came up to him, and producing a police whistle said, "I'm a policeman." The officer didn't believe him and waited until a lunk in uniform appeared on the scene and to him he handed over the thief. By this time the pseudo policeman had disappeared.

H.M.S. *Ola* arrived in port from the North yesterday. She's flying the paying-off pennant.

It will be noticed that the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd. is now quoted on the local Stock Exchange.

Twenty-two cases of small-pox were reported in Peking during the week ended August 13. Three cases proved fatal. One of the victims was Mr. V. D. L. Peterson, aged 22, a son of Mr. H. H. Peterson, the chief clerk in the Municipal Secretariat, in which office the deceased worked. It is mentioned that he was the only municipal official who refused to be vaccinated.

A few months ago when the Chief Justice of Hongkong (Sir Francis Piggott) was in England on leave, his Honour gave evidence before the Royal Commission then considering the law of divorce. He emphasised the hardship which the present law imposes on residents in the Crown Colonies and advocated a national law of divorce administrable in the place of residence of the parties to the suit. In this connection it is interesting to notice that at last week's meeting of the Legislative Council at Singapore a Bill giving to the Supreme Court jurisdiction in divorce and matrimonial causes was read a first time. It was introduced by the Attorney-General (Mr. Belfield), who, a report says, referred to the necessity of such legislation and the anomaly that for some persons in the Colony there was no method of relief, by way of divorce from matrimonial difficulties. He personally knew cases of people, who would come within the scope of this Bill, who had sought advice with the object of escaping from their difficulties, but who of necessity had been told that for them no way was open. The matter first came under notice in 1907 when a Bill was drafted, and was referred to a special committee. After revision it was sent Home, where it was considered by the law officers of the Crown. It was apparent therefore that the measure was not a hasty or ill-considered one.

## "MESQUITA" CELEBRATIONS AT MACAO.

On the arrival of the *S. S. Sui Tai* on Wednesday evening at Macao, the Central Committee represented by Lieut. Col. Marques, Dr. Andrade and Mr. A. Pacheco welcomed the Hongkong Deputation. The latter in returning their thanks offered to the Macao Committee a magnificent wreath of cypress interlaced with white and black ribbons in which the following inscriptions were printed in gold and silver: "Homage to our heroic Colonel Vicente Nicolao de Mesquita." "Da Comissao Filial e Subscriptores do Hongkong." In the centre was a beautiful representation of the arms of artillery in relief and having above it the words—1849 *Hoarastera patria*; and at the bottom—*A patria reconhecida hoje no continente 1910*—This wreath was at once conveyed to the St. Cathedral and placed at the foot of the catafalque.

The Hongkong Deputation was then invited to the Cemetery for the purpose of carrying into the Cathedral the funeral urn containing the remains of Col. Mesquita. It was placed on the catafalque.

On Thursday morning the Cathedral was thrown open to the public. The whole of the Cathedral was draped in black and white, and in the centre a huge catafalque was conspicuously seen, surrounded with palms and cypress with a profusion of candles. Two magnificent wreaths were placed at the foot, one from the Hongkong Committee and the other from the Naval Officers of Macao. Special seats were provided for His Excellency the Governor and staff on the Gospel side, and seats were also reserved for the Colonial Secretary, the members of the Legislative Council, the Inspector of Finance, Army and Navy Officers and the members of the Macao and Hongkong Committees.

On the Epistle side were the Chief Justice, the civil officials and the consular body. The church was crowded at 9.10 a.m. The congregation included the members of the College of S. Rosa de Lima and those of the Canossian institution.

His Lordship the Bishop entered the Sanctuary with the staff of the Church body, the clergy and seminarians, and the officiating clergy with a deacon and sub-deacon stepped on the main altar, which was draped in black and with silver ornaments, and the Requiem Mass was then started. The *Chorus de capella* was conducted by the St. Joseph's College choir. After Mass the very Rev. Fr. Costa Nunes, Vicar General, delivered an eloquent funeral oration, taking for his text: "He immortalized himself pro patria." At the conclusion of the sermon His Lordship the Bishop in his pontifical robes approached the catafalque with all the clergy and gave his last blessing, while the choir intoned the *Deus ire, Deus illa*, bringing a most impressive service to a close.

In the evening a special session was held at the "Gremio Militar," presided over by H. E. Governor E. Marques. The Governor in his speech invited General Garcia to unveil the portrait of the late Governor Amaral, and Mr. A. J. V. Ribeiro, the President of the Hongkong Committee, to unveil that of Colonel Mesquita. Then followed speeches by Lieut. Col. Marques, the President of the Macao Committee, and the very Rev. Fr. Costa Nunes, Vicar General of Macao, whose eloquent orations were warmly applauded. The *afresco* promenade was very enjoyable, the Military Band playing an excellent programme. There were public illuminations in the town at night to mark the anniversary of the memorable events of Passalote.

A grand soiree takes place to-night (Saturday) at the Macao Club, in honour of the Portuguese guests of the Far East and the members of the Hongkong Committee who took part in the "Mesquita" celebrations.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Messages Copyright Ordinances, 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

[FROM THE "CHUNG HOI SAN PO."]

## REBELLION IN EASTERN TURKESTAN.

PEKING, August 26th.

It is reported that the rebellion in Chinese Eastern Turkestan is becoming so serious that the officials are unable to cope with it.

## ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

BRITISH VIEWS.

LONDON, August 25th.

In London the annexation of Korea by Japan is described as the turning point in Far Eastern history, and the fascinating question being discussed is how far will Japan go.

The Conservative newspapers consider the change more nominal than real, as the independence of Korea has been merely a polite fiction.

The Radical "Daily News" says that the annexation of Korea has been carried out with a ruthlessness which is a terrible forecast of Oriental Imperialism.

The "Times" declares that it has been plain for some time that the incorporation of Korea by Japan was the only sound solution of many difficulties which had arisen when Japan finally abandoned her insular position. "We are convinced," the journal proceeds, "that Japan is well able to face her larger destinies with that lofty unflinching courage which has always distinguished her in high politics."

LATER.

The "Daily Chronicle" says it is convinced that Japan will show the world that she appreciates the duties connected with the annexation of Korea.

The "Standard" says the Japanese have now a chance of winning the good opinion of the world as a people able to rule others as well as themselves.

## THE BOSSES AND MR. ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, August 26th.

Mr. Roosevelt's triumph has brought a declaration of war from the "Bosses," who say they will fight Mr. Roosevelt to the end.

## THE STRAITS SHIPPING BILL.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements last week, Mr. Belfield moved the first reading of the Freight and Steamship Bill, which seeks to impose a duty on certain bills of lading and to protect shippers of goods from excessive charges and undue restrictions. On April 11 last, he remarked, the Council passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the effects of the working of shipping conferences had been injurious to the interests of the Colony, and that the time had arrived when legislation should be introduced to deal with the question of shipping conferences. It was necessary to enter into the question whether legislation was desirable or not. The only question appeared to be whether the present Bill was such as the Council was prepared to accept. Mr. Belfield, second, the suggestion of Mr. Barker that provision should be made rendering invalid any condition attached to an undertaking to return any portion of freight, and at the same time a system of registration of shipping companies binding them to register their terms of business, Government being at liberty to refuse to register terms of business which appeared to it to be improper, and imposing a penalty upon a person who shipped goods by line to which registration had been refused. On consideration, it appeared that the method of registration, while it might involve greater complications for Government, would be less effective in practice than something in the nature of a directly prohibitive tax or duty, and this Bill therefore proceeded on the latter lines. There was, he concluded, no addition he would have to propose, except perhaps that it might be well to give some immediate relief to shippers who were not a party to any agreement such as the conference, by way of exemption from the light tolls which they were liable to pay at present.

The Bill then passed the first reading, and notice was given that the second reading will be taken at the next meeting.

## WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

## DUCK SHOOTING.

One scarcely ever hears of a duck shooting party. Occasionally, perhaps, a few sportsmen take a trip up the West River or to Whampoa, and sometimes, but very infrequently, to Deep Bay, yet in the main duck-shooting receives a bye. This evident disinterestedness in duck may be accounted for in a variety of reasons, the principal of which are: want of geographical knowledge, unfamiliarity with the haunts of duck and other aquatic birds, and also to the fact that to find duck one has to "rough it" in more senses than one. I am not accusing our local Nimrods of a want of enthusiasm, which indeed, is always very evident before any such trip is arranged, but which is, alas! remarkably evanescent after a few acres of swamp must have been negotiated. In the writer's experience such enthusiasm generally wanes with the supply of refreshments on hand. Also, perhaps, it is the memory of a sad, sad lesson taught one of our local sports a few years ago that dulla the sporting sense and damps the ardour. It happened this way. The local sport in question, along with three others, hired a launch and hied them to Deep Bay, where a small boat soon landed them in a maze of creeks. After paddling around for a time, and seeing little or anything to shoot, the subject of our sketch—whom we will call Pat—he really was an Irishman—decided to quit the boat and walk along the bank of a side creek. He hadn't gone very far when he came in sight of, as he described it, "the finest flock of ducks ever ye saw."

By devious ways, and much co-tortion of his anatomy, and after acquiring a liberal coating of swamp mud, Pat at last reached an advantageous point within easy gunshot, and straight away let loose both barrels at the unsuspecting duckings. Great was the havoc. Seven beautiful ducks lay dead on the water the while sundry others bobbed around in an evidently wounded condition.

Yet, strange! none of the others attempted to fly away—although they quitted hither and thither—and then the horrible truth dawned on Pat: the ducks were tame ducks. At that moment round a bend of the creek came a Chinaman carrying a long bamboo—in short, the duck-keeper. I will not attempt to describe the scene that followed or the lurid language that flowed unstarved, suffice it to say that, attracted by the shots, Pat's companions were quickly on the spot to see the extent of his "bag," when, after much haggling, and more lurid language, the duckkeeper accepted \$5.00 with the dead and wounded carcasses of his ducks thrown in—as compensation, and there the matter ended. But who shall speak of the "ragging" Pat got afterwards, and—tell it not in Gath. Joking aside, however, there is plenty of good duck shooting to be had around the New Territory, although the best haunts are undoubtedly the North-Eastern end of Deep Bay and along both banks of the Sham Chun River. Here there is a vast alluvial deposit many thousands of acres in extent, part of it laid out in oyster beds and exposed at low tide, but with the major portion existing as natural swamps, more or less impenetrable, and intersected by innumerable creeks. This swamp extends from near Ha Tsun village, in the Ping Shan District, to Lung Yuen Hu on the Sham Chun River—taking a straight line—its widest part being from Wongkong on the Chinese side of the Sham Chun River to Wang Chan in the Shap Pat Heung. This swamp, if reclaimed, would form the most valuable agricultural portion of the New Territory, the alluvial deposit being of great depth and richness. It is no exaggeration to say that, in the winter season, this swamp is the home of myriads of ducks, principally teal, but also including some of the larger species of ducks and grebe. Should the winter be exceptionally cold, with that biting North-Easter which often characterises our winter climate, the duck will frequent the inner creeks and pools of the swamp, while if the season be a mild one they prefer the shallow portions of the bay at the outlets to the principal creeks. It is not possible for anyone to walk across this huge swamp, principally because of the numerous creeks spoken of, the crossing of which is rendered impossible owing to the depth and tenacity of the mud, or depth of water. However, by partly walking and partly using a small boat the greater part may be negotiated and good sport obtained. The best hours to secure a few brace of duck are those of the early morning or late afternoon, and on clear moonlight nights a little loss of sleep will not go unrewarded, in fact, moonlight expeditions are generally the most successful. Should "moonlighting" not appeal to the duck seeker, and should he rather prefer to waste his ammunition and expend his energy in day, the following plan adopted by the writer some years ago—if carried out properly—should be fairly successful. The plan is this: a single or double padding boat—not oared—should be hired, and a light framework of bamboo affixed to the boat, and secured at bow and stern, sufficiently wide of the boat to give the paddle wielders free play. Swamp being everywhere covered with swamp holly, a quantity of this should be cut and hung on or lashed to the frame in such a manner as to completely hide the boat, and make it appear as part of the surrounding swamp. This having been done, the boat should be paddled slowly along the edges of the creeks, or along the fringes of the swamp in Deep Bay, and in this manner two or three guns can have good sport. If arrangements are made, and the boat prepared overnight, an early start can be made next day, such a boat being easily procurable at any of the Deep Bay villages—Mong Tsing or Wang Chan for preference. The writer lays no claim to the originality of this plan, having adopted it from reading accounts of duck shooting in the Everglades of Florida.

However, if one has neither the time nor inclination for this method, the half-walking half-boating plan should be adopted, when fair sport should be had, especially in that portion of the swamp lying between the Wang Chan and Tai Tsing creeks, or along by the Tai Shan Wang farm towards San Tin. Beyond San Tin there is always a colony of duck in the semi-cultivated portion of the swamp opposite Lung Tsun Ho, on the British side of the Sham Chun River, while on the Chinese side of that stream, and between Lung Tsun Ho and Wong Kong, duck are always found in season. Ducks, too, are not infrequently found in many of the inland streams, such as the upper reaches of the Sham Chun River and the Sheung Shui and Tsui Keng streams, but not if the weather is very mild. Duck found inland invariably fly up stream when startled, following the exact course of the stream on their return flight, which fact should be noted and made use of on occasion. In the great typhoon of November, 1900, thousands of ducks sought these waters, and even the village fishponds were crowded—a fact which the Chinese especially took advantage of. In the open waters of Deep Bay itself, duck are generally in abundance, also grebe, etc., but they are very wary and difficult of approach. The same may be said, too, of all open waters in general around by Sai King, and Tap Min, and throughout Mirs Bay, duck are often seen in vast numbers, but one is lucky to secure even a brace. To seek duck in these waters one must possess a heavy duck gun, and use solid brass, crimp-topped cylinders, else the sport will be very disappointing. No. 2 and No. 3 shot should be used, although in Deep Bay I have used No. 4 shot in an ordinary gun with good results, the whole question being a matter of range and circumstance.

"SPORTSMAN."

## THE PORT OF DAIREN.

The Report on the Trade and Navigation of the Port of Dairen for the year 1909 by Mr. Acting Vice-Consul G. P. Paton has the following instructive remarks:

"That Dairen may now be considered the principal outlet for the produce of South Manchuria was made still more apparent last year, the export trade showing the large increase of \$25,446. The same cannot yet be said of imports, although under this heading the results are by no means unpromising. It has to be remembered, of course, that Newchwang has long-established connections with the interior, the outcome of years of business dealings, and the older port will probably retain its supremacy in this respect for many years to come.

Along with the development of Manchuria the port of Dairen is bound to expand in proportion, but its rate of growth will be seriously retarded so long as it remains, as at present, little more than a landing stage for goods and liable to have its position as the main outlet for a large part of Manchuria contested by the discovery of a port with better shipping facilities. Manufactures of bean cake and bean oil do exist, but nothing on a large scale has yet been attempted. Future progress lies in the way of industries, and capital must be attracted to the port for the purpose.

The chief impediment to industrial enterprise is the lack of an adequate supply of funds at the command of promoters. The Japanese manufacturer seems slow to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the acquisition of the leased territory, but this is no doubt in a large measure owing to the fact that in Japan the big industries are mostly in the hands of one or two very rich firms, who, perhaps, do not consider that the prospects in South Manchuria are as yet sufficiently attractive. In the Hokkaido and Formosa the want of money for private enterprise has been supplemented by industrial banks, and it is felt that in the Kwangtung Peninsula the Government will be obliged to establish a similar institution. At present the Japanese merchants who do not have sufficient capital of their own are compelled to borrow from money-lenders at exorbitant rates of interest ranging to as much as 3 or 4 per cent. per month. The matter has already given the authorities much food for thought, and it is probable that the local Japanese Bank will be authorized by Government to lend money on the security of real estate. With cheap labour, excellent communications by land and sea, the absence of import duties, and coal within easy reach, cheap money is all that is needed to make industrial undertakings a paying investment.

The Central Laboratory is doing good work in investigating the industrial possibilities of the country, and, as mentioned in the trade report for 1909, it indicates the following as being specially adapted to the resources of the Kwangtung Peninsula and South Manchuria—

1. The distilling of spirits from kaoliang
2. The spinning of wild silk
3. The manufacture of bean cake and bean oil
4. The manufacture of soap from bean oil
5. " " " " " "
6. " " " " " " " " " " " "

## THE KAISER AND WOMEN.

## HIGHER EDUCATION, BUT NO POLITICS.

The Kaiser recently seized an opportunity of ventilating his views on the feminist movement, and the general trend of his utterance has been made public, presumably with His Majesty's permission.

He views with profound sympathy the general movement proceeding in all the civilised countries of the world for the amelioration of the position of women, including higher education. His Majesty believes in technical education for women and the invasion of different businesses and professions by women, holding that in the present numerical proportion of the sexes this is inevitable, and could not be denied to women without grave injustice to them.

Consequently, women lawyers, women doctors, women dentists, and women in many other branches of activity may count on the Kaiser's approval. In brief, the Kaiser is a supporter of every phase of the new woman movement, with the single exception of its political aspect. He is a resolute opponent of woman suffrage. He holds the idea of women in political life to be the idea of a woman's suffrage in any country appears to him to be an unmistakable sign of hopeless decadence and decay. Women in politics would, he thinks, be the beginning of the end of any country. Consequently, his Majesty has an aversion for the eccentricities and extravagances perpetrated by the extreme suffragists in various countries.



## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, August 26th.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND  
(ACTING PUISSE JUDGE).

## CONSENTED TO JUDGMENT.

In an action brought by J. H. Gardiner against R. F. Daly to recover \$41.50, Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), who appeared for the plaintiff, informed the Court that the defendant consented to judgment.

Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Bratton & Hett) who represented the defendant, asked for taxation of costs.

His Lordship ordered judgment for plaintiff, and ordered that the costs be taxed.

POSSIBLE COMMISSION TO NIANGHAI.

P. A. Abodey v. R. F. Daly was a claim for \$633.33 on promissory notes.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who represented the plaintiff, informed His Lordship that this claim was on three promissory notes, and as the action could not possibly take long to hear, he asked the Court to fix it for next Friday.

Mr. Hinds, who represented the defendant, said his client denied signing the promissory notes, and all the evidence would have to come down from Shanghai.

His Lordship (to Mr. Gardiner)—Are you able to prove it?

Mr. Gardiner—I shall have to go to Shanghai; I may have to apply for a commission.

His Lordship adjourned the case for a week.

## CHINESE SAILORS' CLAIM.

The case in which six Chinese sailors seek to recover from the Hamburg America Line the sum of \$428.58 due for wages was again mentioned.

Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), who represented the defendants, reminded His Lordship that he had made an order some months ago that five of the cases should stand over, and that an extended claim should be filed in the other. It was arranged at the time between himself (Mr. Davidson) and Mr. Hung (of Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer & Deacon), who represented the plaintiffs, that they should not press the matter as the *Ambria* would not be in port until September. The case was adjourned *sine die*, but plaintiff was liable to file his statement of claim when he learned of the date of the *Ambria's* return. More than a fortnight ago the speaker had given Mr. Hung that date and asked him to file his claim. In reply he was informed that Mr. Hung had no further instructions from his client, and he asked his Lordship to dismiss the action.

His Lordship thought Mr. Hung should be communicated with.

Mr. Davidson said he had seen Mr. Hung, and was informed that he had no further instructions, so this was no surprise.

His Lordship—I don't like making an order in his absence, but he can be informed.

Mr. Hung appeared in Court later and stated that he had no further instructions in the case. He had tried to obtain them from his clients, but he expected that they had gone to sea, as he could not find them.

His Lordship—There is an application to strike the cases off the list.

Mr. Hung—I have no real instructions.

His Lordship—What do you suggest? do you make any application for a postponement?

Mr. Hung—Will your Lordship adjourn the cases for a week, so that I can endeavour to see my clients?

Mr. Davidson—My friend has had nearly three weeks.

His Lordship—These men had to go and get work.

Mr. Davidson—That argument might apply six months hence.

His Lordship—I know, but I think a week's postponement should be granted.

Mr. Davidson—I think my client is entitled to have something definite from your Lordship. This matter may go on indefinitely.

His Lordship (to Mr. Hung)—Do you think it is possible to find your clients?

Mr. Hung—I cannot say, but I will undertake to look for them.

Mr. Davidson—I don't want to get the actions dismissed or to take advantage of their position if there is any reason why further time should be granted, but if my friend cannot urge any ground the action should be dismissed.

His Lordship adjourned the case for a week, but remarked that there would have to be a strong ground before he would grant another adjournment.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 26th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly at the stations bordering the N. part of the China Sea and risen a little in the S. Philippines.

A depression appears to be forming over the China Sea, probably to the Eastward of the Philippines.

Pressure is high over Japan and relatively low over N. China.

Moderate to fresh E. and N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood—E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to squally and showery.

Formosa Channel—Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Formosa and Japan—Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan—Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Formosa and Japan—Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan—Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Formosa and Japan—Same as No. 1.

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South coast of China between Formosa and Japan—Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan—Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Formosa and Japan—Same as No. 1.

## THE RUBBER INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

Mr. Anstead, scientific officer, addressed a meeting of the United Planters' Association at Mysore recently on "Rubber in India." He said the most interesting problem to be solved in the future of rubber planting were those in connection with the improved methods of cultivating and curing the rubber and those bearing upon the possible relation of fertilizers to the later yield. The former were problems which must be solved in the laboratory, the latter in the field. It had been stated that nitrate of soda applied a few weeks before tapping was begun gave an increase, and he had already arranged some field experiments on a small scale to test the point. It was too early in the season for any results to be available, but they would be laid before them through the medium of the *Planter's Chronicle* as soon as obtained. Another point of interest was the possibility of obtaining a hybrid by crossing Ceara rubber with one of the Manihot varieties, which would be better than either. It would seem that there would be little difficulty in obtaining such a hybrid, since all of the varieties were species of the genus *Manihot*. He hoped to be able to devote some time to this work and should be glad of their co-operation in it.

There was no question as to the future of the para industry to which he wished to call their attention. A large number of the para trees planted in Southern India were already beginning to bear seed and each year more and more would do so. The time would come when the demand for the seed for planting purposes would fall far below the supply, and the question would then arise as to what use could be made of it. It had been estimated that each tree after attaining its fifth year of age produced a crop of 500 seeds annually, and that about 200,000 seeds went to a ton. If that estimate was only approximately correct the crop seed from Southern India estates would be very large. In a report made by the Director of the Imperial Institute, in 1905, it was stated that the seed contained some 20 per cent. of an oil which was then valued at Rs. 300 per ton. The seed also contains 1.07 per cent. of phosphorus, but the nitrogen content was not stated. Now what he (the speaker) suggested was that the seed should be collected and crushed, the oil extracted, and the residue used as a manure to manure the trees. That process should be a very suitable fertilizer for rubber, since its constituents had been gathered from the soil and air by the plant itself. Further analyses which he hoped to make would show its exact value as a fertilizer, and if the oil could be made to pay for the extraction and crushing estates would obviously benefit by the process.

His object in calling attention to this possibility was that in planning factories it might be taken into account and provision be made in the horse power of the engines laid down for the future addition of crushing machinery. Probably the most economical method of handling the seed would be to establish central factories on a co-operative plan, which would deal with the seed and return to the grower with so much oil and returning to him so much manure for each ton of seed delivered, an amount which could be controlled by a simple analysis of each sample. He suggested that the advice of a skilled engineer be obtained as soon as possible to recommend the best machinery for the purpose of crushing or stamping the seed which would soon be available in large quantities.

## THE OUTPUT OF RUBBER IN MALAYA.

The *Strait Times* in a recent issue says:—As Mr. Malcolm Cumming has been valuing rubber properties recently at a very much higher figure than he did a few months ago, it is not natural that he should make some effort to discount the effect of the Governor's remarks about a Malaya output of 70,000 tons six years hence. Malcolm did not get his Scotch blood for nothing, and he is just as shrewd as it is healthy in any man. As he dare not say, in face of the estimates he and other planters have been making, that the Governor over-estimates the productivity of estates, he turns to the prospective increase of demand in order to make it appear that, in his opinion, there is no cause for alarm. Well, we have studied the question of future consumption as closely as most people, and the conclusion we have arrived at is that the increase, for purposes similar to those for which rubber is being used at present, will not exceed an average of 10,000 tons per annum. This means that taking the current year's consumption at 80,000 tons (which is over the mark), the world's demand in the year 1917 will be 140,000 tons. Malaya can supply the whole of that increased demand itself. But it has to compete against a possible increase of production from Southern India, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, not to mention a multitude of other places, equal to its own increase, so that in 1916 or 1917 the world's supply should exceed the enlarged demand to the extent of about 60,000 tons. We do not for one moment believe that such a useful article as rubber will be allowed to rot idly. The uses to which it can be put are absolutely endless, provided that it can be supplied cheaply enough, and the future of the rubber industry depends upon the ability of rubber growers to create new uses by readiness to sell their output at a net profit of 6d. or even 3d. per lb. The bedrock capital of an acre of rubber should not be more than £250, and the production of an acre of rubber trees may be put quite modestly at 500 lbs. At 6d. per pound profit that output gives a return of £12 10s. per acre, which is about 40 per cent. on the bedrock capital. At 3d. per pound the profit would be about 20 per cent., and at 1 1/2d. it would be about 10 per cent. We can turn London into a city of silence at these figures, and check the development of a multitude of nerve troubles due to noise. But how many acres are there in Malaya now standing on a "bedrock capital" basis? We are indebted to the good gentleman, Malcolm Cumming among the number, for making reports which urge the public to put their money into things with a capital per acre nearer £300 than £250.

## LAWN BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The police are making a bold bid for the bowling honours of Hongkong. At its preliminary to the first final will be completed this week. P. S. Pitt, Inspector Cameron and Inspector Gourlay have qualified. Cameron beat the only Civil Service representative left in the competition, Gourlay defeated the Taikeo representative, and G. R. Edwards of Kowloon and K. McLennan were to decide last night who should be the fourth man to enter the semi-final.

## WRIGHT AND GREIG'S "PREMIER"

Scotch Whisky—just the same as you got at home in Scotland.—Adv't.

## THE PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM IN CHINA.

## ITS RELATION TO ADOPTION.

Mr. Ivan Chen contributes the following interesting paper on this subject to *China*, the quarterly record of the Christian Literature Society for China:—

The practice of ancestor worship in China is regarded as a very important institution. It is indeed looked upon as one of the forms in which the members of a family can perform their duties of filial piety to the departed ancestors. To people who are only acquainted with the ideas and feelings of modern Europe, such a practice would be generally considered as superstitious and, perhaps, primitive of evil consequences. Far otherwise it is with us. We, more especially the women in China, believe that the spirits of our ancestors are always hovering around the household hearth, and in order to show that we do not forget their presence we offer them sacrifices of whatever provisions are in season. The full details of these ceremonies are given in the *Record of Rites*.

If the father of a family is unable to maintain the practice through the failure of male issue, he is regarded as coming short in the performance of a most important duty. Mencius once said there are three things which are unfilial, and "to have no posterity is the greatest of them." In a country where such views have prevailed from time immemorial as in China, it is no wonder that adoption exists.

The laws regulating adoption are rather comprehensive, but the general points may be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. If the adoption of a son or an heir is not done in accordance with the established laws, the adopter shall be given eighty blows. A wife who is without male issue, when over fifty years of age, has the right to adopt a son borne by any other consort of her husband, for the purpose of preserving the family; line from becoming extinct, and if she does not exercise that right at such an age, the same punishment shall be given to her.

2. If one adopts a son from another family, but of the same clan, and the adopted suddenly leaves the adopter while the latter is still childless, the adopted shall be given a hundred blows and handed over to the adopter for control. If the adopter has had a son born to him, and the parents of the adopted have no other son but the adopted, then he is permitted to return to them if he so wishes.

3. Any one who adopts a son from a family of a different clan, thus polluting the blood of his own family, shall be punished with eighty blows, and the same punishment will be inflicted on him who allows his son to be so adopted, and the adopted in such a case shall be compelled to return to his own family.

There are, however, exceptions to these rules. Cases of adoption not allowed by law, but tolerated by practice, are not called in the Chinese language "Cheng Kei," the Chinese equivalent of the word "adoption," but common, or "Ban lei," meaning "taken from orphanage," or in written language, "Ming ling." The derivation of the term is found in the *Book of Odes*. There it is said that the insect called *Ming ling* is not endowed with the ability of hatching its eggs, so whenever it lays eggs it has to leave them to the insect called *Ku-lo* to be hatched.

4. Any male child under three years of age can be adopted by any one, though he is of a different surname, and after the adoption the child will take the name of his adopter as his own.

5. In adopting a male child from a family of the same clan, the adopted must be of a younger generation than the adopter, otherwise punishment will be inflicted. The adopted will be ordered to return to his own family, and another younger member shall be selected for the purpose of adoption.

6. In adoption, the nearest member in relationship to the adopter is preferred to those who are more remote. If after the adoption the adopter has a son born to him, his son and the adopted shall be entitled to succeed in equal shares to any property, personal or real, that the adopter may leave behind on his death.

7. If a widow, without any male child born to her deceased husband, wishes to remain in the state of widowhood, she shall be placed in the same legal position as that of a son of her husband's clan for adoption by her as her heir.

8. If she remarries, all the property belonging to her first husband's family, and her own dowry on her first marriage, shall be settled in such a way as the members of the family of her first husband think fit.

9. If the adopted cannot live on good terms with the adopter, he is permitted to bring his case before the court for cancellation of his adoption.

10. In all cases of adoption, the adopted stands in the same relation towards the adopter as if he were his own son. He will, as soon as he is adopted, pass under the *patria potestas* of his adopter together with his wife and children, if he has any, and on the death of his adopted father he will perform all the funeral ceremonies for the rest of the deceased ancestor, and wear mourning for him for three years.

As the reason for wearing mourning for three years may not be generally known, it may be well to be told what was said by Confucius to one of his disciples on this subject.

Tsai-wu, a disciple of Confucius, inquired about the period of three years' mourning for parents, remarking that one year was long enough.

"For," said he, "if a gentleman abstains for three years from the performance of all necessary ceremonies, he will lose his knowledge of them, and he will entirely forget it. A gain, even in the ordinary course of nature, the corn which has grown up in one year is mown away to give place to the new corn which springs up; and in one year we consume all the different kinds of firewood collected in the different seasons. I believe, therefore, that after the completion of one year, mourning may cease."

Confucius answered, "If after one year's mourning you were to eat good food and wear fine clothes, would you feel at ease?"

"I should," replied the disciple. "Then," answered Confucius, "if you can fall at ease, do it. But a good man during the whole period of three years' mourning does not enjoy good food when he eats it, and desires no pleasure from music when he hears it; when he is lodged in comfort he does not feel at ease, therefore he does not do any of those things. You, however, since you can feel at ease, can, of course, do them."

Afterwards, when the disciple had left, Confucius remarked, "What a man without feeling has! It is only three years after his birth that a child is able to leave the arms of his parents entirely. Now the period of three years' mourning for parents is universally observed throughout the Empire. Did that man enjoy his parents' love during the first three years of his childhood?"

While the adopted wears mourning for three years for the death of his adopted father, he only wears mourning for one year in the event of his own father's death. On the death of his adopter he will become an heir in every respect, in spite of the fact that his own father is still living except in his relations towards his adopted mother if she survives.

The head of a clan is called in Chinese language *Cho Chang*. His post is not exactly elective, for to a certain extent he succeeds to it by right of seniority, but members of his clan are free to raise any objection they may have to his appointment, if he happens to be a man whose reputation is not such as will make him worthy of the post. He need not be an old man, but he must be older than all the other members of the clan, so far as the generation which he belongs to is concerned. He exercises control over all the property which belongs to the clan in common; for instance, lands assigned for the benefit of the up-keep of the ancestral tomb and ancestral temple, yet he cannot do what he likes unless he has consulted all the leading members of the clan, and has obtained their consent. In the case of an adoption, an adoption is absolutely necessary, and without it the adoption is voidable, though not necessarily void. He is perfectly free to withhold his consent if he is not satisfied with it, but he cannot do this for the purpose of furthering his own personal interests. Disputes over questions of adoption are frequent, and sometimes become so acute that the parties concerned find no way of settling them except by appeal to the district magistrate.

It is not infrequently supposed that the district magistrate will request the head of the clan to which the parties belong to exert his influence and counsel the litigants to seek an amicable settlement of the dispute in a family council rather than in a law court. As the legal expenses are not less heavy in China than elsewhere, and as the Chinese have a great aversion to appear before a law court, such appeal made by the district magistrate to the common sense of the parties generally produces the desired result.

Besides the children of wedlock and their wives, there is another class of person that is also placed under the *patria potestas* of the paterfamilias. It is the slave. Slavery is abolished in this country, and the last case in which village was pleaded was not of Pigg v. Caley, in the fifteenth year of James I. Since the extinction of village as a form of slavery in England has been recognized by law, in 1834 slavery has been abolished in all English Colonies, but it still exists in China. There are two kinds of slavery in China, one of which we may call "limited slavery," the other, "permanent slavery." The former only lasts so long as the conditions of the contract of sale remain unfulfilled, and as soon as the time, during which the slave is indentured to perform personal services, in consideration of a certain sum of money lent to him, he or she will regain his or her freedom; in the latter case, the conditions of the sale contract are in perpetuity, or until the slave can get married with his master's consent, which is frequently done. Permission to marry, therefore, amounts to what is called manumission in Roman law. Besides this, there are other ways whereby slaves can regain their freedom, which need not now be considered.

To sum up, I would say that children are brought up in China under a too strict discipline, and women are allowed too little freedom when compared with what is enjoyed by their sisters in the West. Children are not allowed to speak unless they are spoken to, and women are not allowed to have any intercourse with men except their brothers or relatives. This no doubt accounts for the great difference in character one cannot help noticing between Chinese and English boys and women. One shows signs of submissiveness in every way, while the other is independent.

How it is possible to inculcate a more national spirit in bringing up the young generation in China, without impairing their law-abiding disposition, is a matter which is deserving of most serious attention, but is outside the scope of this article.

## MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

## THE SOIL-VAPOUR THEORY.

The Advice concerning Mosquitoes and Malaria which the Sanitary Board of Hongkong decided to print for general distribution is now published. The development of mosquito larvae is very carefully described, and how the individual may do his part in preventing the breeding of mosquitoes in the vicinity of dwellings is set forth in clear and simple language.

In some recent comments on the subject of the origin of malaria we mentioned the prevalent belief that malaria must often be caused by exhalations from fresh mud. This is a curious idea, and is completely refuted by Dr. Francis Clark, the Medical Officer of Health, as follows:—

"It has often been noticed that the disturbance of the soil in tropical regions is followed by an outbreak of malaria, and this was seen recently in this Colony during the building of the railway in Kowloon and the New Territories, and in fact wherever building operations are in progress. It has been a popular theory in the past that this breaking up of the soil set free certain 'vapours' which were the cause of the outbreak of fever, but the true explanation of the cause of malaria which accompany such contract works is, that the breaking up of the soil takes the form of trenches (for foundations, etc.), pits from which stone is collected, and other excavations in which rain-water lodges, while water is also necessary for such building operations as the mixing of cement and of mortar, the laying of bricks, and in these collections of water mosquitoes are allowed to breed freely."

"We thus get numerous mosquitoes on the site of any building works, and at the same time there will be a number of infected persons among the workmen—for many natives of the tropics carry the germs of malaria in their blood without being incapacitated from work. Thus the mosquitoes are able by their bites to convey the infection from the infected natives to uninfected natives and others, and to produce a small epidemic of malaria in the immediate locality of the works. Such epidemics can be avoided by the regular and systematic clearing of all collections of water not less than once a week."

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated 26th August state:—

There has been more activity in our market during the past week, the chief feature being a further extensive business in Shells for London account, whilst China and Manila and Macao Steamboats have again been in fair demand, the latter closing at an advance on last week's rates.

The General Managers of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., announced an interim dividend of 15 cents per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1910, payable on the 12th September. The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th of September, both days inclusive. "Rubbers" have ruled quiet, and quotations close without material change either locally or in London. With this week's issue we add to our list The Hongkong and South China Steamship Co., Ltd., a new local industry for which Messrs. Bradley & Co. are the General Managers, and for which the capital has all been subscribed privately. Bar Silver closes in London at 24 1/2 per oz., and Sterling exchange at 1 1/2 T.T. On Shanghai, the Bank's buying rate for 3 T.T. bills is 74 1/2 and the T.T. rate 74 1/2.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled firm, and sales have been booked at 92 1/2, the half-yearly dividend of £2 per share at 1 1/2 = 822-454, paid on the 22nd inst. market closing with buyers. Loans continue neglected, and we have no changes in quotations or business to report. Shells have been sold to London at 91 1/2 down to 87 1/2, market closing with local sellers at 88 1/2.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars under settlement influences have declined to \$155 sellers, but no business is reported. Luzons continue on offer at \$26.

MINING.—Quotations are unchanged and we have no business to report.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been booked at \$51 and more shares are required for Kowloon Wharves are firmer again at \$54 with probable buyers. New Amoy Docks, Shanghai Docks, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves in the absence of advices from the North, are quoted nominal at last rates wired.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are firmer with buyers at \$99. Kowloon Lands continue in request at \$32, but at \$35 there are no sellers. West Point can be procured at \$39, and Humphry's Estates probably at \$8. In the latter a fair business has been done at quotation. Hotels are unchanged and without business, as are also Shanghai Lands, which close at 112 nominal.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations unchanged and no business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have been booked at \$85, at which rate shares are required for China Borneos are wanted at \$82, Borneo at \$19, Electricities at \$20, less at \$135, Water Borneo at \$8, and China Lights at \$140, the latter after extensive sales at \$130 and \$140. Ropes have been done at \$21, Watson's at \$63, Peak Trams at \$133 and Steam Laundry at \$55. Cements after sales at \$5 close with sellers at the rate, and it is probable that the offer of a somewhat lower price would lead to business.

BUNNIES.—Our market in this section has ruled very quiet, and we have no business of importance to report.

The following are the latest London quotations to hand by wire—middle prices:—

Highlands and Lowlands ... 116/6  
Leadbury ... 92/6  
London Asiatics ... 12/9  
London Ventures ... 6/6  
United Sordangs ... 119/-  
Allagars ... 106/6  
Batu Tigas ... 102/6  
Sapongas ... 53/9  
Lingas ... 27/6  
Eastern and International Trust ... 176/6  
Marlinans ... 7/9

## WRECKED ON A DESERT ISLAND.

## A STORY TOLD IN THE PROBATE COURT.

In the Probate Division of the Law Courts on the 18th ult., before Sir Samuel Evans, there was heard a motion for leave to bring the death of John Willis Kirkaldy in or since 1895.

Mr. G. Wightman Powers said that John Willis Kirkaldy was the sixth son of the late William Hugh Kirkaldy and of the late Jane Steele Kirkaldy and was born on January 15th, 1863. In February, 1885, he emigrated to New Zealand and sailed from London in the vessel *Souther*. From that date down to the middle of 1892 he regularly and frequently corresponded with his parents and family. He seemed to have been engaged in various kinds of trading and appeared to have made no friends save with a man named Van Brun, whose address was never known. About the middle of 1892 all correspondence ceased until March, 1895. In that month a letter was received from him dated from the Solomon Islands. January 11th, 1895, which accounted for his long silence inasmuch as he stated that he had been shipwrecked in those islands and had lived for three years on one of them.

The President—Like Robinson Crusoe. Was there a man Friday?

Mr. Powers.—Yes, Van Brun. The letter contained the following passages:—

"Near Baka-Baka, Solomon Islands, Friday, 11-1-95."

"My dearest Mother,—I wonder what you will say when you see my letter. I was going to write you and say 'well-known hand,' but that would hardly be applicable; the handwriting of this letter is so different from yours, as a matter of fact I am surprised myself, a few hours ago had any one told me I should be seated in a ship's cabin and writing to you I should have regarded that person as a lunatic. As you may remember, I expected to be fetched (i.e., from New Guinea) so as to reach Sydney in August or September (1892), but when the latter month came no word of a vessel. Old Van Brun and I talked things over, and came to a conclusion."

Another letter dated from Auckland, June 9th, 1895, announced his arrival there, and gave a long account of the bad state of his health after his privations, and two further letters from Sydney, dated August 15th, 1895, also dealt with that matter. Those were the last communications that had ever reached his family. It was believed that he had since died, a bachelor and intemperate, and that he was not insured.

The learned President, having perused the correspondence and the affidavits, made the order in the terms of the motion.

The party was eventually rescued by the *Warner*, of New Zealand homeward bound with a cargo of copra. The *Warner* was standing in for water, as a water tank on board, luckily for the shipwrecked crew, had been leaking. Another letter dated from Auckland, June 9th, 1895, announced his arrival there, and gave a long account of the bad state of his health after his privations, and two further letters from Sydney, dated August 15th, 1895,



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and not to the Editor. Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: Press Code: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Lieber's.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day REMOVED my Office to No. 6, DES VUEX ROAD, FIRST FLOOR, from 41, WYNDHAM STREET. H. M. NEMAZEE. [984] Hongkong, 27th August, 1910.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI

## THE Steamship

"JAPAN" Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at Daylight.

The Steamship has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a fully certified doctor.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 23 Days). Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Kobe (Inland Sea), returning via Moji, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. Return tickets are available by the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip, \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 27th August, 1910. [983]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"JAPAN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 29th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside; such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 26th August, 1910. [983]



## SANITARY BOARD.

## NOTICE.

THE SANITARY BOARD desires to enlist the Assistance of the Public in their efforts to reduce the number of Mosquitoes in the Neighbourhood of Dwellings.

Mosquitoes convey malaria and other diseases and are therefore a danger to the public health. Mosquitoes require standing water in which to deposit their eggs and these eggs develop in water into larvae and later into Mosquitoes the whole process occupying a week to ten days.

Any standing water therefore within or in the Neighbourhood of a House is an encouragement to the breeding of Mosquitoes.

Vases and pots in which flowers or green plants are kept alive with water are often found to contain these larvae, unless the water is changed every day; old pots and tins in the Garden or alongside the servants' quarters will hold rain water for days and should be collected and buried or put in the dust-bin; the gardener's tank or tub from which he takes water for the Garden should be thoroughly emptied and dried every day; while some carbolic disinfectant should be used daily for the drains and channels, as the water in the traps may otherwise serve for the breeding of Mosquitoes.

Bamboo which become broken by high winds will often be found to contain rain water in the Garden or alongside the servants' quarters will hold rain water for days and should be collected and buried or put in the dust-bin; the gardener's tank or tub from which he takes water for the Garden should be thoroughly emptied and dried every day; while some carbolic disinfectant should be used daily for the drains and channels, as the water in the traps may otherwise serve for the breeding of Mosquitoes.

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## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND Declared for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1910, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS STERLING PER SHARE of \$125, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Acting Chief Manager. Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [967]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the Provisions of No. 121 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents have This Day Declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 5% for the half-year ending 30th June, 1910, on the Paid-Up Capital. DIVIDEND WARRANTS, Payable on TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1910, will be issued to Shareholders on application. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents. Hongkong, 12th August, 1910. [936]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN CENTS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on the 12th day of September, 1910, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 12th day of September, 1910, both days inclusive. SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 25th August, 1910. [980]

## THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of this Company, held at No. 64A, Bonham Strand West, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of August, 1910, a call of Twelve and a half Dollars (\$12.50) Hong Kong Currency per share was made on all Shares of the above Company and it was determined that such call should be paid on or before MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1910, to the undersigned, LEUNG KIN ON, a Director of the Company, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 64A, Bonham Strand West, Victoria, Hongkong, in full of payment, interest at the rate of 10 per centum per annum will be charged from the 17th day of October, 1910, until the said call is actually paid as provided in Article No. 25 of the Articles of Association. By Order of the Board of Directors, LEUNG KIN ON, General Manager. Hongkong, 15th August, 1910. [942]

## FOR SALE

## FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [94-168]

## ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS. PRICE - - - - \$3. DAILY PRESS OFFICE. Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th August, 1910. [506]

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE OF AS MANY CENTS

By the Use of SOLIGNUM.

the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

Extensively used by the British Government at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from the General Agents.

SIEMSEN & Co. (Machinery Dept.), Hongkong. [748]

## CHEESE

## CHOICE

## CANADIAN STILTON.

60 CENTS PER LB.

## THE

## DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[12

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for Subscriptions to next RACES are requested to Notify the Undersigned before SATURDAY, 27th August, 1910.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 26th July, 1910. [865]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1910, at 5.15 p.m., for the purpose set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order, JAMES CRAIK, Secretary. Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [968]

## STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

## TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the REVENUE FARMS in the STATE of NORTH BORNEO from 1st JANUARY, 1911, as set out hereunder—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock Noon, on the 1st day of October, 1910, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years, commencing on the 1st JANUARY, 1911. The Farms above referred to are the OPIUM, SPIRIT, GAMBLING, and PAWNBROKING FARMS for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenders may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & Co., Singapore and Penang, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., at Hongkong.

The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1911, 1912 and 1913 are those specified below, viz.:

For every 3 hun packet	...	\$0.141
" 4 " "	...	0.19
" 5 " "	...	0.24
" 6 " "	...	0.28
" 3 chi receptacle	...	1.5
" 1 talik	...	4.80

Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [762]

## THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

## BRITISH CANADIAN LUMBER Co. Ltd.

## VANCOUVER LUMBER Co., Ltd.

ORIENTAL REPRESENTATIVE: P. KEITH MACKEDIE, THIRD FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS, HONGKONG.

NOW OFFERING BRITISH COLUMBIA FIB LUMBER

IN ALL SIZES, LENGTHS, AND GRADES. Hongkong, 26th August, 1910. [982]

GENTLEMEN: WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST UNPACKED A FINE STOCK of Gentlemen's 4 HOSE (SOCKS) assorted Shade and Design, also HOSE GARTERS, BRACES, SCARF PINS, STUP and SLEEVE BUTTONS, Best Quality of PEARL BUTTONS, WAIST COATS and COATS, FANCY NECK TIES and SCARVES, DRESS TIES, Black and White, HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN and HEM-STITCH, COTTON and LINEN, DRESSING HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS, &c., &c., &c.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co., No. 14, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. [707]

## TO LET

ELEGANTLY Furnished, from middle of October, the SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE known as "ALTADENA," Barker Road, the Peak. Kitchen Garden, Lawn, &c. Rent \$300 per month.

For particulars apply to—DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON, Solicitors, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [969]

FURNISHED SUITES. DRAWING ROOM, BED ROOM and BATH, with Board, Tennis Court. To be Opened October 1st. Apply—Mrs. OUTERBRIDGE, 5, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [841]

## TO LET.

AT THE PEAK. THE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, known as "Biston," situated on Plantation Road. For Particulars, apply to—DENNIS & BOWLEY, Hongkong, 9th August, 1910. [922]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [325]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

NOS. 19 and 23, SHELLY STREET, new 5-Roomed Houses. 1 HOUSE in Ballin's Terrace. No. 2, CONDUIT ROAD, 5-Roomed House, from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ABOARDE (Shop). C. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, MOUNT KELLET, Furnished, for 7 months from 1st November, 1910.

No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao. FOR SALE—TON CRIST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [91]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [88]

## TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS. Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mai, Area 65,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [790]

## TO LET.

No. 16, WYNDHAM STREET, From 1st September, 1910. Apply to—E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road, Hongkong, 8th August, 1910. [913]

## TO LET.

No. 21, CONDUIT ROAD, Chiton Gardens. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. OFFICES No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chung Road. OFFICES in York Building. No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door. Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 17th August, 1910. [87]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

## TO LET.

BOWEN ROAD, Western Block of DWELLING HOUSES, at present occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [781]

## TO LET.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, ROOMS suitable for Office. One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

## TO LET.

No. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. No. 2, OLD BAILEY. Immediate Possession.

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 4th July, 1910. [800]

## TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS. OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [89]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Vaux Road, Central, corner of Ice House Street. Apply to—Messrs. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING, 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [440]

## TO LET.

MODERATE RENTALS. HOUSES in Observatory Villas (5 Rooms), Kowloon. Electric and Gas laid on, Tennis Court.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road, Central, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 28th July, 1910. [875]

## TO LET.

SELF-Contained FLATS, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, with Gas, Electric Light and Telephone in each flat. Apply to—J. HENNESSEY BETH, No. 4, Ice House Street, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [795]

## TO LET.

No. 4, SEYMOUR ROAD, Hongkong, whole or in flats. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION, Hongkong, 24th August, 1910. [879]

## AUCTION

## PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned will Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, On THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1910, at 12 o'clock (Noon), at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

IN ONE LOT. All those pieces or parcels of ground situated at Kowloon Point and registered in the Land Office respectively as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION "A" or KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 441, and THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION "B" KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 441, with the European Dwelling House thereon known as "GLENTHORPE," Kimberley Road.

The Property is held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 24th June, 1888, created by the Crown Lease of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 441.

Total Area 25,738 square feet. Total annual Crown Rent \$123.22. For further particulars, Conditions of Sale and inspection of plans, apply to

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 25th August, 1910. [977]

## GRAU &amp; CO.

27, DES VUEX ROAD.

Dealers in

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE for 1910, Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.

Inspection Invited. [789]

## BANKS

## HONGK



## A Medical Officer



## Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have proved the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

## Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists insufficiency of nerve force. This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found nothing so suitable as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The certainty of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, it has unprecedented power, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine. I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and proved its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

## PHOSFERINE

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Leucorrhoea	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

## The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands to the Royal Family, H.M. the Emperor of Russia, H.M. the King of Spain, H.M. the King of Greece, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World. Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England. Price in Glass Bottles, 6d. 2s. 6d. 5s. 10s. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 5/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/4 size.

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MELVILLE, GILYN &amp; Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). [886]

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

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## PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRUSH, WICKHAM, PARKER, SLEEKNESS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVE, KIDNEY and LIVER Complaints, HASTING DREAMS, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Disordered Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the miserable feelings and distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.



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Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World. MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSHIRE LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS IN HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & Co.

## REVIEWS.

*The Saving of a Derelict.* By MAURICE DRAKE. London: T. Werner Laurie.

This is a £100 prize novel, and it was selected for publication from over 600 manuscripts. Its author is already credited with two novels, and consequently there is nothing amateurish in the present effort. On the contrary, there is in it something of the realism of the French school—something more than a suggestion of the brute passions that culture, self-restraint and social convention usually keep hidden from the public eye. Laurence Averil, the hero, is the son of a highly respected and successful lawyer, who is knocked off his pedestal by real speculation, resorts to fraud, and, finally, commits suicide. Laurence has lived since he left the university. His father's failure and death compel him to seek a career. He becomes deck-hand in a Scotch trawler, and rapidly degenerates as a result of contact with coarser natures. We can imagine that the author depicts scenes from real life, and, if this be so, may Providence defend our sons from such a life. Having saved some hundreds of pounds, Laurence returns to London to indulge in an orgy of refined indulgence. Chance throws him into contact with a pure girl. He pulls himself together, abandons his downward career, and—well, the rest can be imagined. The writer has a graphic, virile style. The story is well-told, with sufficient plot to invest its incidents with interest, and it is not overburdened with useless characters.

*Thirty-Five Years in the Divorce Court.* By HENRY EDWIN FENN (the Senior Reporter). Illustrated. London: T. Werner Laurie.

In Hongkong, not so many years ago, one of the Justices of the Peace, whose accessibility led to his being frequently called upon to witness the attestation of documents, used—so it is said—to swear the parties concerned with a copy of an ancient Hongkong Directory. The oath was probably considered just as binding and efficacious as if it had been sworn on a more sacred volume. In his entertaining volume, Mr. Fenn introduces much that lies outside the Divorce Court, and one of his stories relates to an experience not unlike that to which we have referred. "As an instance of the perfunctoriness in the administration of the oath," he writes, "at a certain police court it was discovered, quite by accident, that all the witnesses had been sworn on a—'Guide to the Law of Landlord and Tenant,' a well-known legal text book. It may sincerely be hoped that this is one of the cases covered by the old ecclesiastical canon, 'The unworthiness of the vessel hindereth not the efficacy of the oblation.'" Needless to say, the man who has spent thirty-five years in the Divorce Court should be able to relate many a spicy tale, but though he refers to many cases that created a stir in their time, Mr. Fenn refrains from revealing anything that would occasion hurt to parties still living. It is a clearly written narrative, entertaining, without any great thrills, and made all the more interesting because of the extraneous matter that is introduced. We have found the most attractive chapters those dealing with successive judges and the prominent counsel who have practised in the Court. We are tempted to quote some of Mr. Fenn's best stories, but our readers would like them better in their original setting, and so we refer them to the book itself.

*The Origin of Popular Superstitions.* By T. SHAEFER KNOWLSON. London: T. Werner Laurie.

Situated as we are on the borders of a mighty Empire whose people, great, practical, and highly intelligent are governed in almost every action of everyday life by "fang shui," we are perhaps better able than the people of England of the present age to appreciate the power of popular beliefs and superstitions over our grandfathers and great grandfathers. Fallacious superstitions are not yet entirely eliminated even in England, however, and it is interesting, therefore, to take a glance at the origin of some of them. For instance, the author deals with such important subjects as the spilling of salt, thirteen at table, sharks following ships, playing-card superstitions, the duty of not saving a drowning man, christening ships, marriage superstitions and customs, lucky and unlucky days and many more of a like nature. The book is divided into four sections: Superstitions and Customs relating to Days and Seasons, Marriage Superstitions and Customs, Divination and Omens, and Miscellaneous. Of course, Christian communities like those of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports can take but an academic interest in matters of superstition. Deep-rooted as is our faith in religious tenets, we can afford to look with a pitying eye upon the poor, benighted, adjacent heathen who allow superstition to sway his everyday actions. Nevertheless, our superiority does not entirely destroy our interest in the superstitions of our ancestors, and we have not found Mr. (or Mrs.) Knowlson's pages too arid or his (or her) matter too archaic. Local cricketers will be interested in the influence of black cats over cricket matches, and the Secretary of the Hongkong C.C. will doubtless see to it that a black cat is on hand when Hongkong plays its next interport game. Mr. Knowlson quotes the following from "the" *Badminton Magazine* of March, 1903: "The Prince (Ranjitsingh) has a great superstition in black cats, and the appearance of one at a shooting gathering serves to convince him in advance of a fine morning, plus a fine bag, and singularly enough it always turns out so. Twice in succession, he claims, has the timely appearance of a black cat been instrumental in winning a county match for Sussex, in addition to other occasions." Voila!

*Ponce de Leon. The Rise of the Argentine Republic.* By AN ESTANCIBO, Buenos Aires: Mitchell's Book Store. London: T. Werner Laurie.

First published in 1871, this book has long been out of print. It has been recognised as the best and most accurate description yet written of the British Invasion, and the rise of the Argentine Republic. Its republication comes at an interesting moment, for the Great South American Republic, growing in fertility and importance under a settled government and with the aid of European and American capital, is celebrating this year the centenary of its birth. Here we have history written with a picturesque and variety of detail that reminds us of Macaulay at his best. Some of it may not be agreeable to the insular Briton puffed out with a belief in the invulnerability of British arms; but though the record of the British army in South America is amongst the most inglorious in the history of that army, it can at least be remembered with pride that its representatives fought with all the bravery and gallantry that had invariably distinguished it and succumbed only to superior numbers. Marcelino Ponce de Leon, who was one of the leaders in the emancipation of South America from Spanish domination, was the son, by a Creole mother, of Don Rodrigo Ponce de Leon, a Spanish grandee, who ruled over the vice-royalty of Buenos Aires. Round his life, the author has woven the web of his story, and though some of it may be likened to Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather" or to the incipient "history" that is beginning to accumulate round the Filipino patriot Dr. Rizal, the reader feels that he is an actual eye-witness of the growth of a nation which may be destined, in the present century, to upset the balance of power and to wrest from Europe the pre-eminence it has held for so many centuries. That, to most of us, is an unthinkable possibility; but we who have seen the rise to first-class rank of an Oriental Power, whose adoption of Western civilisation was witnessed by persons now alive, will not be altogether sceptical of the rapid accession to martial and diplomatic power of a democratic organisation inculcated daily with the views of enterprising spirits from other nations and breeding a virile race of the soil, even like Marcelino Ponce de Leon. The publishers have put the general public under a debt of gratitude in republishing this most fascinating volume. It ought to have a ready sale in this quarter of the globe.

*The Painters of Florence.* By JULIA CARTWRIGHT (Mrs. ADY). London: John Murray.

This, another of Murray's Shilling Library, raises a good series to a standard of excellence. A work like this appeals to the artistic in even the most prosaic, and as the establishment of museums with their collections of pictures and sculpture has revealed the popular appreciation for the higher art and has helped to develop aesthetic and refined tastes in industrial communities, it is no straining of language to predict a cordial welcome for this little volume. It relates the stories of the painters of Florence from the 13th to the 16th century, explains the evolution of their art, and traces its effect on other schools of painting. Indeed, as the authors rightly says, it is a list of famous names and striking personalities such as other art history in the world can offer. Although the ravages of time and the neglect of man have done to destruction many of the precious works which gave Florence her pre-eminence in arts and letters, enough is still left to show the glory of the Italian city in her golden days. Enough remains to give a clear and definite idea of the style of each individual artist in the long roll of illustrious masters who succeeded each other from the days of Giotto to those of Michel Angelo. Since Mr. Ruskin first opened the eyes of Europe to the wonder and beauty of early Florentine painting, a vast amount of careful study has been bestowed upon the subject by scholars of all nationalities. Mrs. Ady's work, written in popular language, is not the least fascinating book on the subject, and its value is much enhanced by the many fine illustrations which are presented.

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Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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Don't forget to order BOVRIL. Better to be sure you've got it in the house than sorry you haven't.

[792-1]

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BY USINGNEWBRO'S  
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It is now possible for everyone to have healthy and rich-looking hair, by using Newbro's Herpicide, the ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the dandruff germ."

The presence of the dandruff germ in the scalp causes first, dull, brittle and lustreless hair, with, later, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair.

All of these disagreeable symptoms will disappear, and the hair grow as nature intended, if the dandruff germ is destroyed and kept out of the scalp. Don't wait for chronic baldness, for it is incurable. Herpicide stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

"I cannot speak too highly of Newbro's Herpicide, it keeps my hair and scalp in excellent condition."  
(Signed) MRS. NETTIE KARBACH.  
Omaha, Nebr.

AT DRUG STORES.—Send 10 Cents in Stamps to The HERPICIDE Co., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a Sample.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

SPECIAL AGENTS.



MRS. NETTIE KARBACH



## THE SCOURGE OF THE TROPICS.

## HOW TO OVERCOME THE RAVAGES OF THE MALARIA PARASITE.

"A Golden Statue should be erected to the discoverer of a means of banishing Malaria from the Tropics."

In those striking words, a short time ago, distinguished man once again drew attention to a subject whose importance, as every resident in the Tropics is only too well aware, it is impossible to exaggerate.

Great as are the strides preventive medicine makes every year, so long a time must necessarily elapse before Malaria can be banished from the land that it is destined to affect untold millions of His Majesty's subjects with its acute rigors, and its pernicious after effects for many years to come, and to cause fatalities likewise reaching millions every year.

As everyone knows, Malaria is due to a parasite which feeds on the Hemoglobin or active substance of the red blood corpuscles, destroying it and then until the blood becomes poor, and the patient suffers from Anemia. Unless this destruction is checked, the condition degenerates into what is called Cachexia, an impairment of the vitality of the tissues of the nervous, muscular, mental, circulatory, digestive, respiratory and other systems of the body. For this reason, the patient suffers from a long list of nervous, mental and physical symptoms, like loss of memory, impairment of the vision, depression of the spirits, insomnia, lassitude and ever increasing weakness.

Happily, all these depressing conditions can be banished by the use of Sanatogen, which is as potent a remedy for them as quinine is in combating the rigors produced by the early attacks of the Malaria parasite.

Sanatogen is a chemical combination of glycero-phosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, with milk protein, the great body-building element of milk. Thus combined, they form a substance which is readily soluble in water, and so easily assimilated that it is absorbed within an hour after it has been taken. Its remarkable power in Malaria-tribe has been paid by a large number of physicians with a wide experience of the ravages of this scourge of the Tropics.

One of the leading physicians in the whole of the United Provinces of India says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery, and other exhausting diseases. In no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of its value."

Similar statements might be multiplied indefinitely, for thousands of letters testifying to the benefits Malaria sufferers have derived from Sanatogen have been written by grateful patients as well as by their physicians.

Sanatogen's power in revitalising and reconstituting the blood is shown by the following case selected from hundreds which have been reported in the medical press:—"A woman suffering from Anemia had lost weight, and was so weak that she suffered from profuse sweating at night, and had to take to her bed. She had only 3,800,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimetre, with 46 per cent. of hemoglobin. She was given Sanatogen, and in a fortnight her red corpuscles had increased to 4,000,000 per cubic millimetre, the hemoglobin had risen to 52 per cent., the sweating had stopped, she was able to leave her bed and developed so much energy that she returned home and resumed her domestic duties without any difficulty."

Sanatogen has as great an action in Dysentery as it has in Malaria, while for the ordinary lassitude and lack of tone incidental to life in the Tropics it is unsurpassed.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, states:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favorable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year, June, July, August, in Lahore, and found it a great strengthening."

As a revitalising, energising and reconstituent preparation, Sanatogen's merits have been attested by nine European sovereigns as well as by over twelve thousand other doctors, some of them the most distinguished in the world.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "Malaria, its Causes and Cure," has been written by a physician with a great experience of the Tropics. That its teaching may be brought to the help of all, and that something may thereby be done to stay the ravages of a disease which last year claimed a million more sufferers than the average, a copy will be sent to all addressing Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, mentioning the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Sanatogen may be obtained direct of all Chemists and Bazaars.

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## THE ELECTRIC BAROMETER.

In the novel barometer of P. B. Goldschmidt, as described to the Royal Medical Society of Brussels, the readings are taken from a galvanometer, giving much greater sensitiveness and accuracy than the ordinary instrument. A minute Y-shaped carbon filament is sealed in the vacuum at the top of the ordinary barometer, and by platinum wires is connected in circuit with a sensitive galvanometer and a few battery cells giving a constant current. The rise of the mercury in the tube submerges the filament to a degree that is promptly indicated by the galvanometer. The apparatus records changes of less than 0.04 of an inch, and the galvanometer scale is so graduated as to give the barometric pressure without calculation. The sensitiveness has led to the discovery that the atmospheric pressure is changing from second to second, indicating that great air billows are constantly passing over us.

## SOLID FUEL FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Naphthalene as automobile fuel has given very satisfactory results in the tests of Chardon and Sion with a 45 horse-power motor-truck hauling 8 tons of useful load. Gasoline was used for the first 12 minutes, when the naphthalene-crystallized, in pieces the size of a chestnut—became melted, and was then introduced into the carburetor at a temperature of 176 degrees F., together with air heated by the escaping gases. About 20 pounds of naphthalene were used per hour, later experiments showing the running cost to be one-third to two-thirds cent per ton mile.

## STEEL STRENGTHENED BY MAGNETISM.

That magnetism affects the strength of iron and steel seems to have been proven by W. J. Crawford at the Technical Institute of Belfast, Ireland. He used bars of mild steel and wrought iron 8 inches long by 3/5 to 1 inch in diameter, part of them being kept at magnetic saturation in a solenoid, and in the testing machine the elongation of the magnetized pieces was decreased 3 to 16 per cent., while the average breaking load seemed to be increased.

## NATURE'S PLANTING.

On April 26, 1883, the island of Krakatau, in the Strait of Sunda between Java and Sumatra, was the scene of a volcanic eruption, and half of the island was blown away in the greatest explosion known to man. The surface was changed from a beautiful tropical forest to a waste of volcanic ash and pumice destitute of all life. The island is 12 miles from the nearest land and 22 from the nearest point of Sumatra, the most probable source of seeds, but in the quarter of a century that has elapsed Nature has restored a luxuriant vegetation, including trees 50 feet tall. The return of the plants has been a matter of such importance and interest to botanists that its story is given in a new book by Prof. A. Ernst. Wind-blown spores seem to have begun the work, and in 1886 the surface had become largely covered with blue-green algae, which were preparing a soil in which a few ferns and grasses had already taken root, while flowering plants from sea-borne seeds had begun to appear on the shore. In 1897 the species had increased to 53 seed-plants and 12 higher cryptogams, portions of the ground being covered with green. Since then the progress has been marvellous, and the south side of the island is mostly a mass of green, with fruit and seeds of land-plants on the beach, a forest of coconut palms, screw-pines and figs further inland, and a jungle of grasses, reeds and vines beyond the forest. It is estimated that 39 to 72 per cent. of the seed-plants have been brought by sea-currents, 10 to 19 by birds, and 16 to 30 by winds.

## COAST SURVEYS STILL INCOMPLETE.

Even now the shores of the ocean are imperfectly known, and as many as 368 rocks and shoals dangerous to navigation were discovered in 1908 charting of seas and coasts of the globe, as reported by the hydrographer of the British Admiralty. Of these 10 were made known by vessels striking on them, 29 were found by British surveying ships, and 280 were reported by Colonial and Foreign Governments. Previously reported dangers were investigated, and 26 were dropped from the charts.

## A PEDESTALIAN MOTOR.

A novel kind of roller skate devised by a tutor in the University of Upsala, Sweden, is called the tuchkod, and has two large wheels, giving it the appearance of a miniature bicycle. The skates are used with the ordinary motion of walking. When the foot is pressed down, the weight depresses the joint connecting a pair of arms, thus forcing the wheels apart, and unwinding a wire cable from a reel on the rear axle. The reel, as it is unwound, thus turning the wheel. A spring winds up the cable as the pressure is released and the two wheels are brought together, and the shifting of the weight from one side to the other alternately causes one rear wheel or the other to be continually acting as a driver, the weight of the body being the source of energy. The walker wearing the apparatus is pushed along at a fair and uniform velocity, a speed about equal to that of a good bicyclist having been attained.

## POROSITY OF SOLIDS.

The densest form of matter is now understood to be neither continuous nor homogeneous, but full of holes. In a late Royal Institution lecture, Sir James Thomson showed how hydrogen can be passed into a vacuum tube through an incandescent platinum window, and the passage of sodium through glass in a similar manner is utilized in the manufacture of high-vacuum tubes as a means of absorbing the traces of oxygen that cannot be pumped out. An Italian physicist has passed hydrogen through iron even when cold.

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[1134-1]

## SOUNDS HEARD BY TOUCH.

The impulses of an alternating electric current have been heard by Joseph Riedler at Stogitz, Germany, without converting them into mechanical movement in a telephone. The inner coating of a Leyden jar is connected to one pole of an induction coil, the opposite pole being grasped by the hand when pressing the outer metallic coating of the jar to the ear causes the ear-drum to vibrate and thus produce audible sound. This simple experiment suggests a possible method of making some deaf persons hear. The action on the ear is very different from that of the telephone, and a depressing effect shows need of caution in repeating the experiment.

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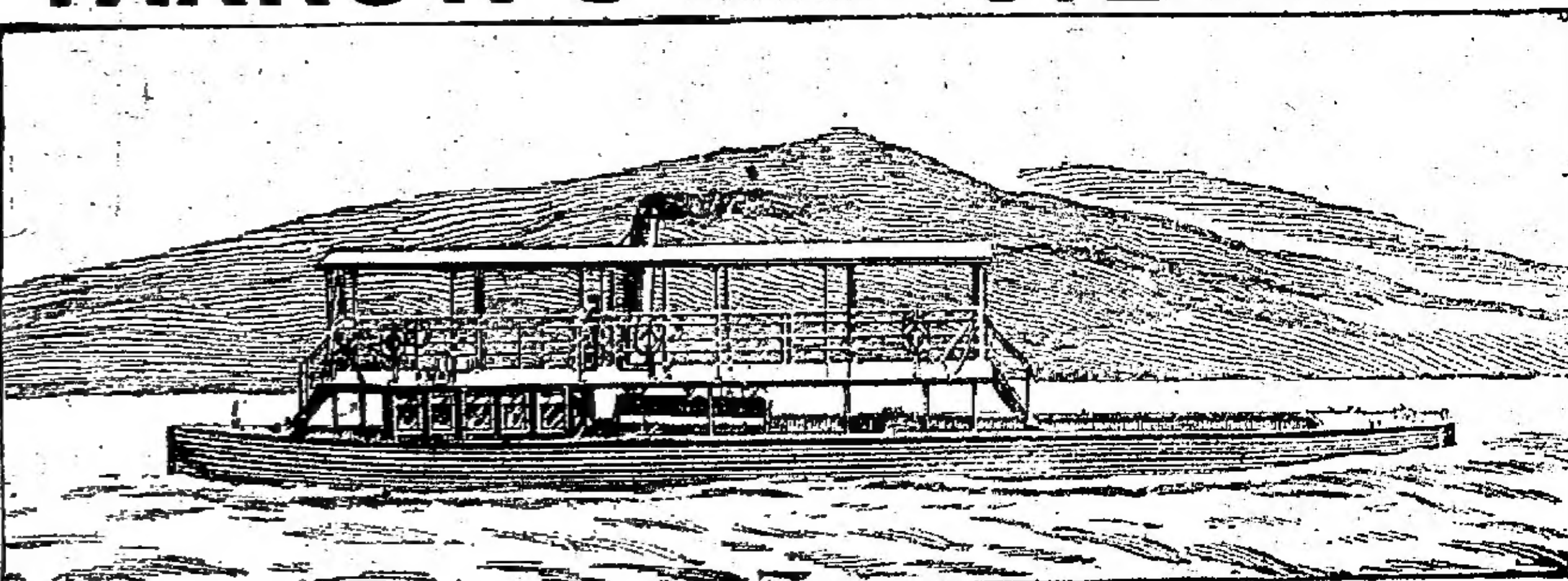
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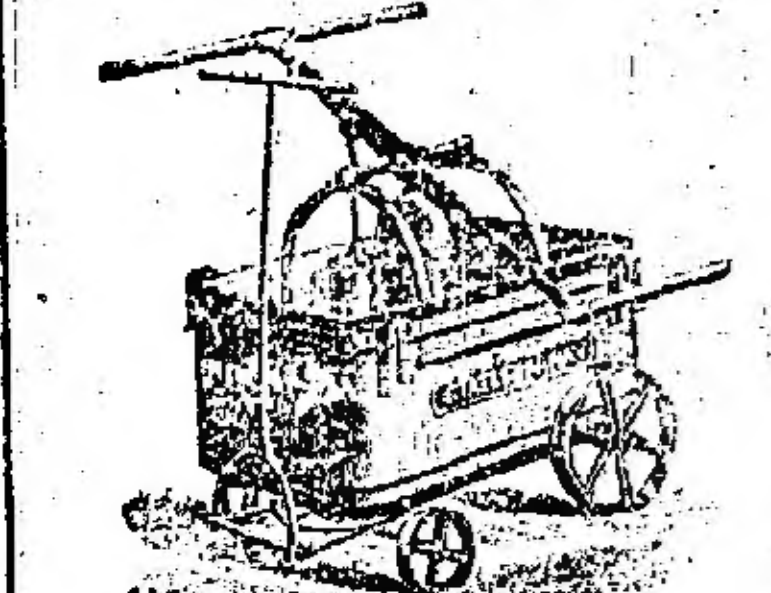
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## THE CHARM OF THE DAGGER.

BY  
COUNTESS VERA SERKOFF.

"Oh, Harry, how lovely!"  
"Yes, darling," replied Harry, patiently. He was very sick of gazing into shop windows, but it was impossible to spoil the pleasure of his lovely little bride. Frances Leigh was a charming girl of eighteen, with a dazzling complexion, forget-me-not eyes, and golden hair, and her husband was her willing slave. So he stood staring vacantly into the shop window which had attracted her.

"Look at that bracelet," went on Frances. "It's exquisite; so original, so quaint. I should adore it."  
"And I adore you, my darling," whispered Harry. "Shall I get it for you?"

"Oh, Harry! But you've given me such heaps of things; and I know that bracelet will cost a lot."  
Harry laughed, and drew her into the shop. It was a little bit of a place, very quaint and artistic. Behind the counter were two women, one a brisk little brunette of five or six and two or three, the other a slender blonde of about the same age, with a smooth, colourless, expressionless face, pale blue eyes and never hair brushed back under a widow's cap. She moved forward to attend to her customers.

"A diamond bracelet, sir," she said, with a faint, French accent. "This one? It is very pretty, and only fifteen guineas."  
She had taken from the window an expanding gold bracelet set with diamond sparks.

"No, no; not that one!" cried Frances, impatiently. "There; do you see? That one?" She pointed a dainty white finger at the object of her admiration, and the shopwoman laid it before her.

"I have others more deserving of madame's regard," she said, quietly. "This is of ancient design; not at all the mode."  
"That's just why I like it," broke in Frances. "It's so quaint and out of the common. And the stones are superb."

"As madame observes. It is the stones that make this bracelet so expensive. For half the money I can show madame the very latest designs."  
"Pray don't," said Frances, brusquely. "It would be useless. I have decided on this bracelet; it is the one I choose."

"The price is one hundred and eighty guineas, madame," returned the woman, briefly, evidently annoyed by her customer's manner. Frances turned her forget-me-not eyes to her husband's face. She had no idea of the value of money, but the price seemed to her excessive.

"You like it, darling," whispered Harry. "Well, then, have it. A lot of money? Oh, that's all right. We'll have the bracelet," he added, aloud, taking out his pocket-book. "Please send it to Mrs. Leigh at the Hotel Reich."

"No, I'll take it," burst in Frances. "I'll take my dear darling bracelet myself. I can't wait for it to be sent."  
She was like a child with a new toy, and her husband's eyes dwelt adoringly on her as she eagerly caught the parcel from the woman's hand.

"I shall wear it at Lady Wendor's ball," she confided joyfully to her husband as they left the shop together.

But she was not fated to exhibit her new possession at the ball a few days later. A feverish cold confined her to her bed for three days, and on the morning of the ball, though she was much better, the doctor would not sanction her getting up. Her husband laughed at the idea of leaving her to attend the ball, but she urged him strongly to do so. She had everything she wanted; her maid was within call; she would be the better of a little solitude.

"I hate leaving you," he protested, when at last he had consented to go. "But if you insist on it, I'll look in for an hour or two. Try and sleep, sweetheart, and I'll be back before you know I'm gone."

"It's too hot to sleep," sighed the girl. "Don't hurry back; it'll be quite a treat to be without me, won't it?"  
He pinched her ear playfully, kissed her, and was turning away when she caught his sleeve.

"Wait a moment, Harry. Give me my bracelet out of its case. Thanks. Isn't it lovely?"  
She slipped the glittering ornament on her arm left bare by the short sleeve of her night-dress, and lifted her arm for his admiration. He stood for a moment at the door, fascinated by the lovely picture she made. She was sitting up in bed, her pearly shoulders gleaming through the filmy cambric and fine lace of her night-dress, her golden hair curling lovely round her flower-like face, her blue eyes radiating with love as they met his. So he left her; so he saw her for the last time.

It was past three when he returned, and stole noiselessly into the darkened room. On tip-toe he approached the bed, and listened for his wife's soft breathing. The silence was intense, and in a sudden panic he switched on the light. Something lay on the bed before him, but not his wife; not the happy, pretty, loving girl he left; only her dead body lay there, her sweet face blackened and convulsed, her blue eyes staring and blank.

The cruel, clutching fingers had left deep prints on the milk-white throat; the bracelet, his last gift, had been torn so roughly from the fair naked arm that the soft flesh was deeply gashed. Nothing else was missing, although the room was full of valuables. The police held that the burglar, seeing the bracelet on Mrs. Leigh's arm, had attempted to secure it without waking the sleeper, that the unfortunate lady awoke, and calling for assistance, had been strangled by the paraded burglar, and that the man, seeing what he had done, had fled instantly, taking the bracelet with him.

There was no clue to the murderer. A boy had been seen hanging about the hotel on the day of the murder, but there was nothing to connect him with the crime. Certainly a boy's hands were incapable of that fatal grip, only an unusually powerful man with the strength of a giant in his fingers could have been the murderer. The police based their hopes of discovery on their being able to trace to the peculiar design and workmanship, the ornament would probably be broken up and the diamonds disposed of without their setting.

Weeks and months went on, and the murder of the young bride seemed fated to take its place among the long list of undiscovered crimes. That summer there was a perfect epidemic of thefts from hotels. London was very full of Americans and visitors from the Continent, and a gang of skillful and experienced "crooks" had followed in their train. From almost every walk in hotel came the report of thefts of jewellery and valuables at one time or another during the summer, and bitter were the complaints of the inefficiency of the police.

In the early autumn another murder, almost identical with that of Frances Leigh, startled the public. An old lady, living alone with her servants, in a house on the outskirts of London, was found strangled in her bed. She had gone to London on the previous day to purchase some jewellery for a wedding present for a granddaughter, and this, and this only, had been carried away by the murderer. That his crime also remained undiscovered, added to the general sense of insecurity and doubt of police efficiency.

A year had passed, and June once more found Harry Leigh in London. Still overwhelmed with sorrow for the loss of his young wife, he had reluctantly consented to be present at his sister's wedding, and to give her away. He arrived two days before the wedding, and did his best to hide his own grief that he might not cloud her happiness.

"Have you decided what I am to give you for a wedding present?" he asked soon after his arrival as they sat at luncheon.

"A diamond star for the hair," answered his sister promptly. "I saw one the other day that was perfectly lovely."  
"All right, Evelyn; you shall have it."

"It was in a shop not far from Bond Street; people called Laporte; French I should say. They've good taste, and their things are charming. Shall we go and buy the star this afternoon?"

Harry repressed a shudder as he found himself standing in front of the shop window in which Frances had last loved to gaze. The diamond star was still there, and Evelyn pointing it out to him, went eagerly into the shop, followed by her brother. He shuddered again, as he entered. The shop was exactly the same as it had been a year ago; the pretty blonde tastefully arranged; the little brunette still smiling; the widow, her face colourless and expressionless as a plaster mask, coming forward to serve the customers.

The star was business was soon transacted. The star was examined, found to be exactly to the lady's taste, bought, and ordered to be sent home. Evelyn was not so impatient as the little bride who could not wait to have her pretty gift sent after her, and insisted on carrying it home herself. But Evelyn's patience was not tried very long. Her brother's gift was sent home in the evening, and she gleefully exhibited it to her mother and to her fiancé.

"It's the prettiest thing I've had yet," she said, "and I've had such heaps of presents. They're to be on view to-morrow, mummy, aren't they?"  
"Yes, dear."

"Isn't this a quaint present?" Evelyn went on, taking up a parcel which had just come by post. "Cousin Richard sends it to me from Kazan. It's a mascot in the shape of a dagger with a charm on the sheath. The charm's in an unknown tongue, but Richard says it means safety from peril when attacked by foes."

She drew the dagger from the sheath. It was very small, but of keen temper, and murderous sharpness.

"Don't play with it," cried her mother. "You might cut yourself badly. It's quite dangerous."  
Evelyn laughed, but laid it aside, and soon after Gerald went away. Harry had gone to the smoke-room, and Mrs. Leigh was tidying about preparatory to going to bed.

"Anne gets more careless every day," she was complaining when Evelyn roused herself to attend. "This afternoon she went out to the pillar-post, leaving the area door open. Cook says she noticed a boy hanging about all afternoon. One gets nervous with such valuable wedding-gifts in the house."

"Yes, one does," answered Evelyn. "Well, mother, dear, good-night. I'm off to bed, and shall take my mascot with me to defend me against burglars."

Laughingly she picked up the dagger, and carried it off with her. She was tired, but not sleepy, and lay reading for some time after she was in bed. At last she began to yawn, and closed her book, laid it on the table beside her. The dagger lay there, too, and Evelyn picked it up and looked again at the charm engraved on the sheath. Then she cautiously drew out the dagger.

"How bright it is," she murmured, "and how sharp; a pretty toy, but what a quaint wedding-present!"  
She contemplated it admiringly for a few moments, then laid it back on the table without troubling to sheath it again, switched off the light, and fell asleep.

She woke suddenly, her heart beating wildly. What had awakened her she did not know, but she felt instinctively there was danger near her. The faint light of the summer sky showed her a slender boy's figure moving noiselessly about the room, evidently in search of some special object. For a moment Evelyn lay motionless, uncertain how to act. Then, loving softly near the side of the bed on which the bell was, she stretched out her hand to press the knob. But cautious as the thief was, he had attracted the attention of the intruder, and was no boy's face that Evelyn saw; rather was it the face of some evil spirit or of some dead thing that had died in mortal sin and still retained the wicked passions of its former state; a face from which all human expression had vanished; a face with the look of a fiend in its glittering and glassy eyes.

Evelyn was a girl of spirit and courage, but as she met those eyes the blood rushed to her veins, and cowering like a rabbit, she hid her face under her hand, and remained motionless, so paralyzed with horror that she could not even scream. The next instant, the thing had sprang upon her, and crouching on her breast, its vile face within a few inches of her own, encircled her throat with long clutching fingers, that felt like flexible steel rods.

Evelyn knew her fate. The murder of her young sister-in-law scarce a year ago flashed into her mind, and she felt her doom was sealed. Next morning she, too, would be strangled in bed, and her murderer would never be found. "Oh, Gerald! Her lover? Was his last to be broken as Harry's had been? She struggled madly, writhing her slender body under the crouching thing, throwing her free arm in frantic and hopeless attempt to touch the bell-knob. Slowly the life was ebbing from her; there was a noise as of thunder in her ears; flashes of fire darted across her eyes; in agony of suffocation, she clutched her hand on something on the bed beside her. It was the dagger—the charmed dagger, the "pretty toy" she had so carelessly tossed back on the table before she fell asleep. Blindly, aimlessly, feverishly, she struck with it upwards at the crouching creature above her. There was a hoarse, choking cry, the deadly grip upon her throat relaxed, the awful thing upon her breast rolled heavily to the ground; and Evelyn just managed to reach the bell before consciousness left her.

She opened her eyes it last, and looked vaguely round. She was in her mother's bed, and her mother's anxious face was bending over her. In the background were her brother, Gerald, and some whom Evelyn guessed to be a doctor. She was evidently right, for when he saw that her senses had returned, he uttered some reassuring words to the others, and coming forward, held a glass to Evelyn's lips. She drank the contents unhesitatingly, and presently her head seemed to clear. Her throat was aching, and still, she felt utterly broken and exhausted, but she remembered all that had happened, and whispered an eager enquiry.

Mrs. Leigh was trembling in every limb, and unable to answer, but Gerald, no less agitated, commanded himself sufficiently to explain that

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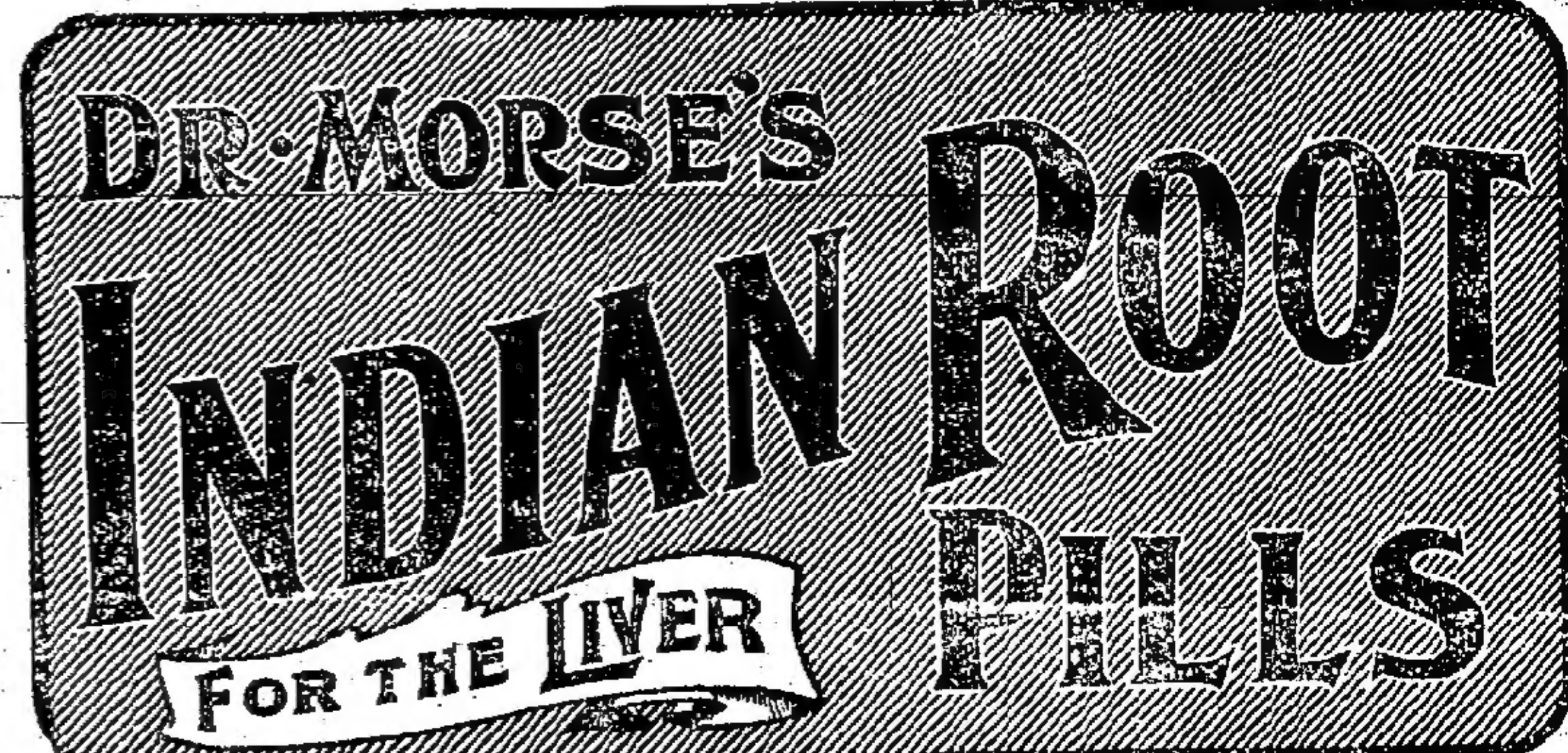
The second is a plant which is an EXPECTORANT that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus in a soothing manner performs its duty by throwing off the phlegm and other humours from the lungs by copious spitting.

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her maid going into Evelyn's room with tea at the usual hour, was horrified to find the bed a pool of blood, Evelyn lying apparently dead half out of it, having evidently been trying to ring the bell, and the body of a lad on the floor. The doctor, summoned immediately, had pronounced Evelyn to be practically uninjured, and had had her carried at once from the room.

Evelyn had hardly given her account of her terrible struggle with the robber, when the doctor who had left the room meanwhile, returned to it, looking very grave.

"Is he dead?" cried Evelyn. "I had a dagger and I struck him with it. It was in defence of my life, but I hope—I hope I haven't killed him."

"Yes; by the merest chance though," replied the doctor. "It's all right, Miss Leigh; you acted in self-defence, you know."

Evelyn shuddered, and hid her face. Presently she looked up.

"Was it really a boy?" she whispered. "It was more like an evil spirit."  
"It was a woman," said the doctor curtly. "The police must find out who she is. They are in the house now. He turned to Mrs. Leigh. 'I will send round a draught which Miss Leigh will take at once, and then she is kept quiet. She's had a fearful shock, remember, and is suffering from it.'

The next day the dead body was identified by a young woman. It was that of her mother, Jeanne Laporte. As the inquest, Suzanne Laporte was the principal witness. Her mother, Jeanne Laporte, a widow, of French nationality, had been established as a jeweller and fancy goods dealer in London for fifteen years. She had been successful and had an excellent business. She had always been rather peculiar; fond of jewels, not to wear, merely to gloat over as a miser over his gold, showing herself reluctant to part with particular articles, even at a good price. This gained upon her, until Suzanne began to suspect that her mother, on certain points, was not perfectly sane. A year ago, this suspicion became certainty. Madame Laporte bought a second-hand bracelet of which she became passionately fond, and did not intend to offer for sale. By some mistake it was put in the show-case, and a lady, seeing it in the window, insisted on buying it, undeterred by the high price put it. Madame Laporte seemed much annoyed, and hardly spoke for the rest of the day. Next morning she disappeared, leaving for a few days. Her daughter, however, wrote on the following night with the feeling that there was someone walking about the house. As she was alone, except for a very young servant, she was very much alarmed, but went cautiously to the door of her room and listened. She heard a light step on the stairs, and thinking it might be her mother returned unexpectedly, she looked out. She had no light, but the person who was coming upstairs was carrying a candle, and Suzanne was startled to see a man coming towards her. She withdrew hurriedly, but still kept her door ajar to watch the intruder's proceedings. He came steadily and silently onwards, and vanished into Madame Laporte's room, which was just at the stairs. Suzanne followed, and finding the door had not been shut, peeped cautiously

in. The boy had put down the candle, opened a jewel-case he took from his pocket, and gazed lovingly at it. Then he took out the ornament it contained, held it aloft and laughed softly. It was the diamond bracelet, sold a day or two previously, and the boy's face as he turned it to the light, was the face of her mother.

When Suzanne Laporte heard next day of the murder at the Hotel Reich, she knew how her mother had regained possession of the diamond bracelet. In answer to the Coroner, she was afraid to give information to the police, as she did not think her mother was actually insane, and thus not responsible for her actions, and it was unnatural to expect a daughter to deliver her mother into the hangman's hands.

She had done her utmost to watch over her mother since Mrs. Leigh's murder, but she had not been always successful. She feared Madame Laporte had been guilty of at least one or two burglaries in the last year. If inquiries were made, she believed that in every case where jewellery also had been stolen, it would be found that the valuables had been bought from Madame Laporte. In reply to a severe question from the Coroner, Suzanne bursting into tears, protested that she was not aware that she had brought herself within reach of the law by her silence, and that she sincerely repeated her silence, which had endangered other lives and permitted other crimes.

Further evidence showed that the police investigating Madame Laporte's premises, found in a safe in her bedroom, not only the diamond bracelet which had caused poor little Frances Leigh's murder, and a large quantity of other jewellery, but a suit of dark tweed and a brown wig.

Evelyn's wedding had to be postponed for some considerable time. The shock of her midnight adventure laid her on a sick bed, and it was not until nearly six weeks had passed that the quiet ceremony which was substituted for the gay function previously arranged, could take place.

"At last my own," said Gerald, as bride and bridegroom drove away together. "Oh, my sweetheart, when I think I so nearly lost you, my heart stands still. And it is to your courage and presence of mind alone, your escape from a horrible death is due."

But Evelyn shook her head, and nestled close to him.

"I don't think so, darling," she answered pensively. "I think it was the Charm of the Dagger."

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FOR 1910.

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which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The L. C. M. Co., 11, Farringdon Road, London, and principal Chemists. Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TABLET) FORM.



## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

## RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, August 18.

Far value each share £1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies.	Singapore and Co's Prices, June 8.	Dividends	Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies.	Singapore and Co's Prices, June 8.	Dividends
15/- paid	Alor-Pongsu ...	1.90	25%	fy. paid	Malacca Ordinary ...	12.10.0	.....
2/- fy.	Anglo-Johore ...	1.90	25%	fy. "	Malay Planters ...	7/6	.....
17/6 "	Banteng ...	18.0.0	35%	fy. "	Merton Syndicate ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Batu Caves ...	6.5.0	.....	fy. "	Mount Austin ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Batu Tiga ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Narborough East ...	.....	.....
2 1/2 "	Berang Selangor ...	.....	.....	fy. "	North Hummock ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Bernam Perak ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Padang Jawa ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Do. Ordinary ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Pandau Johore ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Bidor ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Pataling ...	3.12.6	50% '10
2 1/2 "	Blauks Selangor ...	3.12.6	.....	fy. "	Perak ...	6.7.6	42 1/2% '09
fy. "	Bukit Choh ...	2.17.6pm	.....	fy. "	Pencero Est. ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Bukit Kajang ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Pryo ...	.....	10% '00
2 1/2 "	Bukit Mertajam ...	21.0.0	160% '09	fy. "	Ratanuf ...	.....	.....
fy. paid	Bukit Rajah ...	6.10.0	.....	fy. "	Rembia ...	12/6 pm	.....
fy. "	Bukit Selangor ...	.....	.....	fy. "	R. Est. of Krian ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Castletield ...	.....	.....	fy. "	R. of Johore ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Changkat Sulak R. and Tin.	.....	.....	fy. "	Saga ...	16.10.0	.....
fy. "	Chersonese ...	5/-	.....	fy. "	Seaford ...	8.7.6	15% '10
fy. "	Cheviot ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Selangor ...	4.0.0	75% '10
2 1/2 "	Chota Rubber ...	2.15.0	135% '09	fy. "	Sclator Rubber ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Cleely Ordinary ...	2.15.0	140% '09	fy. "	Sempah ...	2.5.0 pm	12 1/2% '09
fy. "	Concol Malay ...	1.12.0	80% '09	fy. "	Seremban ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Damansara ...	0.5.0	60% '09	fy. "	Shelford ...	4.2.6	10% '10
fy. "	Dunsmuir ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Singapore Para ...	4.2.6	7 1/2% '09
fy. "	Enbl. Selangor ...	16/-	15% '10	fy. "	Singapore R. ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Fed. Selangor ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Sungei Choh ...	6.10.0	.....
fy. "	Garing (Malacca) ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Sungei Kruit ...	19/0	32 1/2% '09
fy. "	Golden Hope ...	7.0.0	20% '09	fy. "	Sungei Liang ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Golconda ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Sungei Salak ...	5.0.0	.....
2 1/2 "	Gula-Kalumpang ...	6.17.6	10% '10	fy. "	Sungei Way ...	6.12.6	.....
fy. "	H. and Lowlands ...	17.0.0	50% '10	fy. "	Tangkah ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Jack Kenneth ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Third Mile ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Johore Land ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Tremelby ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Jong-Landor ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Utd. Sun Betong ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Jugra (Ordinary) ...	.....	40% '09	fy. "	Val d'Or Est. ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Juru Estates ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Valambrosa ...	2.16.3	250% '09
fy. "	K'pong Kuantan ...	8/3 pm	.....	fy. "	Trust and Finance Companies.	.....	.....
fy. "	Kamuning "A" ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Anglo-Straits R. T. ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Do. "B" ...	11.0.0	10% '09	fy. "	Eastern Internat. Trust ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Kapur Para ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Mid-East Invest ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Kellias ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Rubber Plants Inves. Trust ...	.....	20% '09
fy. "	Kepong ...	.....	.....	fy. "	R. Share Trust ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Killinghill ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Straits M. & Trust ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Kinta Kellias ...	.....	.....	fy. "	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.	.....	.....
fy. "	Klang ...	.....	45% '09	fy. "	Anglo-Java ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Klian-Kellias ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Asahan (Sumatra) ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Kota Tinggi ...	4/-	.....	fy. "	Bangawan R. ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Kota Tampan ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Beaufort ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Krubong ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Central Sumatra ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Kuala Klang ...	10.15.0	30% int. '09	fy. "	Indian Peninsula ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Kuala Lumpur ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Java Ansalum ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Kuala Pahang ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Kinmanis ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Kuala Selangor ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Langkon ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Labu ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Mancheater ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Ladang ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Nirmala (Java) ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Ledoury ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Pontianak ...	.....	.....
fy. "	Lendu ...	3.3.0	50% '10	fy. "	Sumatra Para ...	.....	12 1/2% '09
fy. "	Linggi ...	.....	.....	fy. "	Sumatra Props. ...	.....	.....
fy. "	London Asiatic ...	17/-	.....	fy. "	United Serdang ...	7.10.0	5% '09
fy. "	London Est. ...	32/4	.....	fy. "	Utd. Sumatra ...	14/-	.....
fy. "	Mauling Est. ...	.....	.....	fy. "	.....	.....	.....
fy. "	Malacca 7 1/2 Cum. Partici-	12.10.0	10% '09	fy. "	.....	.....	.....
fy. "	puting Free	.....	.....	fy. "	.....	.....	.....

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
ALBION, Australian str., 1560, Shaw, 25th Aug.—Sydney via Ports 26th July—Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
AMARA, British str., 1565, C. J. Matlock, 17th Aug.—Sourabaya 7th Aug., Sugar, Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
ASHU, British str., 1550, J. B. Harris, 24th Aug.—Sourabaya 15th Aug., General—Butterfield & Swire.		
ASIA, American str., 2356, H. Gauderger, 23rd Aug.—San Francisco 26th July, General—P. M. S. S. Co.		
BABON INDEPEND, British str., 2139, D. McAlister, 4th Aug.—Mojito 29th July, Coal—Bradley & Co.		
BRAND, Norwegian str., 1519, U. Evensen, 21st Aug.—Samarang 11th Aug., Sugar—Angard, Thoresen & Co.		
CARL, Diderichsen, German str., 774, Chr. Janssen, 24th Aug.—Pakhoi 22nd and Hoihow 23rd Aug., General—Jensen & Co.		
CHIVO MARU, Japanese str., 7250, W. W. Greene, 20th Aug.—San Francisco 19th July, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.		
CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1177, C. Stewart, 24th Aug.—Shanghai 21st Aug., General—C. M. S. N. Co.		
CHOWA, German str., 1055, F. Schmidt, 7th Aug.—Bangkok 1st Aug., Timber and Rice—Norddeutscher Lloyd.		
DEVANWA, German str., 1057, Schultze, 24th Aug.—Bangkok 17th Aug., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.		
EMPEROR OF CHINA, British str., 3046, W. Davison, R.N.R., 18th Aug.—Vancouver 27th July, General and Cargo—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.		
FOOCHOW, British str., 1223, Vincent, 8th Aug.—Hoihow 5th Aug., Coal—Butterfield & Swire.		
GERMANIA, German str., 600, C. Tyson, 3rd Aug.—Sydney 27th July, Copra—Simmons & Co.		
HUNAN, British str., 1143, Benson, 20th Aug.—Sourabaya 16th Aug., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.		
JOHANN, German str., 960, M. Iphand, 22nd Aug.—Sourabaya 21st Aug., General—Jensen & Co.		
JOSHUA MARU, Japanese str., 702, H. Maruyama, 24th Aug.—Sourabaya 23rd Aug., General—Onaka Shosen Kaisha.		
KIANG CHING, Chinese str., 1002, Brissard, 22nd Aug.—Halphong 19th Aug., Coal—Chinese.		
KUBOROW, British str., 1215, G. Hooker, 25th Aug.—Sourabaya 24th Aug., General—Butterfield & Swire.		
MAUSANG, British str., 1347, Weigall, 18th Aug.—Sourabaya 12th Aug., Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
MEIKONG, Chinese str., 1339, Froberg, 23rd Aug.—Amoy 21st Aug., General—C. M. S. N. Co.		
MICHAEL JESSEN, German str., J. Petersen, 24th Aug.—Halphong and Hoihow 23rd Aug., General—Jensen & Co.		
NORD, British str., 1185, F. J. Fry, 9th Aug.—Shanghai via Foochow 1st Aug., Coal—Onaka Petroleum & Co.		
OMURO MARU, Japanese str., 1750, Yamashita, 17th Aug.—Dairen 1st Aug., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.		
PAKIAT, German str., 1018, E. Gattenmeyer, 21st Aug.—Pakhoi and Swatow 13th Aug., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.		
QUANTA, German str., 1146, H. Madison, 22nd Aug.—Macassar 12th Aug., Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.		
RAJABU, German str., 1189, H. Bremer, 21st Aug.—Bangkok 15th Aug., Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.		
RUBY, British str., 1560, R. Bodger, 22nd Aug.—Manila 20th Aug., General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.		
SHINSHU MARU, Japanese str., 2442, K. Okuma, 21st Aug.—Mojito 15th Aug., Coal—Ataka & Co.		
SIAM, British str., 995, Sims, 2nd Aug.—Singapore 26th July, Kerosene Oil—McBain.		
SILESIA, Austrian str., 3317, E. Radonich, 24th Aug.—Sourabaya 20th Aug., General—Sunder, Walter & Co.		
S. TRAN, American str., 574, D. Pajo, 31st July—Manila 27th July, Sugar—W. B. & Co.		
SUISANG, British str., 1771, M. Picknell, 21st Aug.—Chingwan 14th Aug., Coal—Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.		
TAISANG, British str., 154, G. F. Matthews, 27th July—Saigon 23rd July, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
TELEMAQUE, British str., 1340, Edwards, 15th Aug.—Saigon 11th Aug., General—W. P. Sing.		
TIPIANAS, Dutch str., 244, P. v. Emmereik, 18th Aug.—from Moji, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.		
VICTORIA, Swedish str., 989, T. Ekelof, 23rd Aug.—Samarang 6th Aug., General—Wallem & Co.		
WAISHING, British str., 1170, G. S. Holmwood, 20th Aug.—Hongkong 18th Aug., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
YANETSE, British str., 4149, Jos. Ralford, 25th July—Liverpool and Singapore 19th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.		
YOCROW, British str., 1365, Mills, 4th Aug.—Tientsin 28th July, Salt—Butterfield & Swire.		

## MEN OF WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
Alcidity, despatch boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000 i.h.p., Com. A. Lowndes, Nagasaki.		
Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddle, Singapore.		
Atlas, admiralty tug, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p., Master S. West, Hongkong.		
Bedford, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p. 27,000, Capt. E. S. Phipps, R.N., 1st Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Washington, Hongkong.		
Bramble, gunboat 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Donovan, Shanghai.		
Britomart, gunboat 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Donovan, Shanghai.		
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, i.d., Captain H. L. P. Heard, Canton.		
Chern, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340, Master W. Smith, Hongkong.		
Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, Comdr. O. T. Borrett, Shanghai.		
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. B. J. D. Guy, Thomas, Hongkong.		
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain J. Nicholas, Nagasaki.		
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. J. D. Guy, V.O. Weihaiwei.		
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Monro, Nagasaki.		
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. C. Heathcote, Weihaiwei.		
Kent, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. S. St. J. Farquhar, Nagasaki.		
Kinaka, river gunboat, 616 tons, i.h.p. 1,200, Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze.		
Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., Capt. F. C. Learmonth, Kuala, B. N. Borneo.		
Minotaur, armoured cruiser, (flagship) Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Wintles, C.O.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., 14,500 tons, i.h.p. 27,000, Capt. G. C. Cayley, Nagasaki.		
Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O., Nagasaki.		
Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 1,100 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith, West River.		
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Claudio Hillersden-Woodward, R.N., Yangtze.		
Other, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p., Comdr. E. Stevenson, Nagasaki.		
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Lucas, Canton.		
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. J. B. Southby, Canton.		
Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. John Michael Barker, Yangtze.		
Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p. 6,000, Gunner W. Barlow, R.N., Hongkong.		
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Eyre, Hongkong.		
Test, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800, i.h.p. 300, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, Yangtze.		
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Baillie Hamilton, Yangtze.		
Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Lloyd-Thomas, Hongkong.		
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Straits Settlements.		
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Hongkong.		
Wildgoose, gunboat 185 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Wilding, Yangtze.		
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. R. Brooks, Yangtze.		
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mallock, Yangtze.		

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## "INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM NEW YORK.

THE Company's Steamship "INDRAVELLI," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out—mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst. at 6 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in Godown, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on the 27th inst. No Claims will be admitted after goods have left the Godown, nor will they be recognized if not presented within 10 days of vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [971]

## FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship "HELLAS," Captain Vogeler, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 27th Aug. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:—  
Ea. as "East Waldersee" from New York.  
Ea. as "Göteborg" from Göteborg.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [970]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godown, where delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 29th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 3rd Sept., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SYRIA," Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 29th inst. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1910. [1]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"BUELOW," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godown, where delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 30th Aug. at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 3rd Sept., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910. [5]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

KA-24 Cheets Persian Opium ex "KOLO" and "DEVANHA," arrived August 3rd, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that these Cheets are lying in the Kowloon Godowns unclaimed at 4 P.M. and are required to present their Bill of Lading for countersignature, to enable them to take delivery of the goods without further delay.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1910. [958]

## LABUAN COAL.

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be obtained from THE LABUAN COALFIELD CO., Ltd., who are prepared to Supply FRESH COAL straight from the Mines Steamers load at the Wharves. Quick despatch. Telegrams: "Labor Labuan."

BRADLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [831]

## MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

## (MITSU BISHI CO.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA COHI, MITSUBISHI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINNEW AND KAMIYAMADA, Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MIYAO AND KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.


BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KASATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI" Codes, A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS:—YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: Messrs. GRABING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

For





**COLEMAN'S  
WINCARNIS,  
THE GREATEST TONIC  
IN THE WORLD.**

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU  
Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation  
to those who have never tried it before.  
"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you  
cannot fail to appreciate.  
The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is  
prepared in Wincarnis gives a **TWO-POWER STANDARD**  
that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina,  
Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

**BUY IT TO-DAY**  
From any leading Chemist.

**MUSTARD & COMPANY.**  
Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.  
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Seochow Road, Shanghai. (719)

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.  
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands at LaCaze always keep a box of LaCaze's Pills in their medicine chest. One trial size of our frequently used system is timely course may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, being very efficacious. All Chemists and Druggists sell them throughout the World or post free to B. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL & STEEL**  
**PILLS**  
For Ladies.

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indeed? He was to go as overseer or bookkeeper. He was the most odious situation that could befall a man of his position. He was not speaking of bookkeeping as understood in commercial circles, but as overseer understood on an estate plantation. We should have had, indeed, one immortal volume of verse that nothing could ever have deprived us of. But should we, do you think, ever have anything more? As you think, amid the confusion of the world, that the world will be the same and the associations of life there will be the same, may I not say that you will on may find admirably depicted in the work of another Scottish genius, Thomas Scott, but which you may find admirably depicted in "Tom Cringle's Log."

we regard as hypocritical, and that are the most memorable which all his contemporaries have not scrupled, indeed he raised his voice against other institutions or bodies which he also believed to be wanting in duty to the public. He was moved by a birthday ode to King George III. to write a birthday ode of his own to the Royal Family very different in texture and spirit from the ode of the Poet Laureate, and which was warmly received. I think, I think, to a Royal Family, not ill-naturedly, but good-naturedly rebuking them for their shortcomings. He did a thing that was even more daring perhaps: he addressed the Scottish members of Parliament of his day (laughter), pointing out their shortcomings. I see Mr. Yalden there—Mr. Burns thought that Scottish members thought more of Scotland at the time they were canvassing their constituencies than when they got to Westminster. (Laughter.)

報新外中港香  
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO  
(Chinese Daily Press)  
PUBLISHED DAILY  
is the oldest and still inmeasurably the best  
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or from the different Agents.  
Documents translated from or into Chinese  
or Colloquial Chinese.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [4



## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, 31st Aug.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Hongkong Club, 5.15 p.m.  
Thursday, 8th Sept.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert, Foon.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

CHIFFINGHO, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 26th August—Tientsin 19th, Chefoo 20th and Weihaiwei 21st August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
HAINUN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 26th August—Swatow 25th August, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.  
HANGSANG, British str., 26th August—Canton, Hanoi, French str., 630, J. Pannier, 26th Aug—Fishing and Huihow 23rd August, General—A. R. Marly.  
HONG WAI, British str., 2,000, J. H. Hawn, 26th August—Singapore and Penang 20th August, General—Joo Teck Sang.  
JAPAN, British str., 3,806, A. Stewart, 26th August—Calcutta via Straits 10th August, General—David Sassoon & Co.  
SAXONIA, German str., 1,237, Ballo, 26th August—Foonchow 22nd August, General—Hamburg Amerika Linie.  
THAN, British str., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 26th August—Manila 23rd Aug., General—Butterfield & Swire.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
26th August.  
Art, Australian str., for Shanghai.  
Cari, Dutch str., for Heilow.  
Chigo Maru, Japanese str., for San Francisco.  
Pakel, German str., for Bangkok.  
Quato, German str., for Saigon.  
Rubi, British str., for Manila.  
Shinshu Maru, Japanese str., for Sourabaya.  
Silesia, Austrian str., for Singapore.  
Tyjones, Dutch str., for Batavia.

## DEPARTURES.

26th August.  
ANHUI, British str., for Canton.  
GLENNAC, British str., for Bangkok.  
HACHING, British str., for Swatow.  
HANGSANG, British str., for Shanghai.  
HELENE, German str., for Swatow.  
KUEICHOW, British str., for Canton.  
KUMSANG, British str., for Singapore.  
PERM, Russian str., for Singapore.  
RAJABUR, German str., for Bangkok.  
SUI SANG, British str., for Canton.  
SUNDA, British str., for Singapore.  
YUNESANG, British str., for Manila.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Hainun reports: Light wind, smooth sea, fine and clear weather.  
The British str. Japan reports: Light variable winds, smooth sea and fine clear weather.  
The French str. Hanoi reports: From Haiphong to Hongkong, strong N.E. winds, smooth sea. In Tonkin Gulf, S. and S.W. winds, high sea.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

August 26th.  
TAIKOO DOCK—Union, Foonchow.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.  
The M.M. str. Tourane, with the French Mail of the 1st July, and mails from London of the 30th July, will leave Saigon on the 26th instant, at 7 a.m., and is expected to arrive here on Monday, the 29th instant, at daylight.  
THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.  
The N.Y.K. str. Yawata Maru (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 18th instant, and is expected here on the 29th instant.  
THE CANADIAN MAIL.  
The C.P.R. Co.'s str. Empress of India left Vancouver on the 17th instant p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.  
THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P.M. str. Mongolia left San Francisco on the 12th inst., for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 5th prox.  
The T.K.K. str. Tenyo Maru sailed from San Francisco on the 16th instant for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on the 13th prox.  
THE INDIAN MAIL.  
The Indo-China str. Arratoon left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 22nd inst., and is due here on or about the 7th prox.  
MERCHANT STEAMERS.  
The Apsar str. Arratoon Apsar from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji on the 23rd instant morning, and may be expected here to-morrow.  
The Boreal str. Pithon sailed from the United Kingdom on the 2nd instant for Hongkong via Straits.  
The Bank Line Ltd.'s str. Saverie sailed from Moji on the 25th instant morning, and is due at this port on the 29th instant p.m.  
The Ship Line str. Glamorganshire left Singapore for Hongkong on the 24th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.  
The O.S.K. str. Tacoma Maru from Tacoma, left Moji for this port via Manila on the 19th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th instant.  
The H.A. Line str. Ambria left Singapore on the 24th instant a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 30th instant a.m.  
The O.S.E. str. Fongmaru Maru left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 6th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 13th prox.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per Hanoi, from Haiphong &c., Mr and Mrs Kremer.  
Per Japan, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs May, Messrs Judge, J. Bories and W. J. B. Roop.  
Per Tean, from Manila, Mr Macpherson, Wison, Capt. Michie, Bantista, and Mr Turnbull.  
Per Chippingho, from Tientsin, &c., Master B. Lammert, Master E. Lammert, Mr and Mrs Tebb, and Mr Ware.  
STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.  
July 26th—Ching Wo, Laertes, Yunnan 29th—Ambria, Armand Behie, Deucalion, Syria, Badenia. August 2nd—Austria, Benglos. Delayed through mutilation, Glamorganshire. 9th—Blomfontein, Denbighshire, Glenelg, Alania. 15th—Benvenue, Derfflinger, Flinders, Inverclyde, Kinloch, Malta. Delayed through mutilation, Pathan, Westphalia. 19th—Hirano Maru, Nishima Maru, Pembroke-shire, Prometheus, Transvaal, Yarra. 19th—Delayed through mutilation, Tonkin, Erzeroff Evans Ferdinand. 23rd—Indraamha, Inveresh, Luchoon.

## ARRIVALS AT HOME.

August 23rd—Cyclops.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchored nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th Sept.
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	ARCADE	Brit. str.	—	S. Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd Sept., at Noon
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP &c.	LIBERIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Knaissel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 14th Sept.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP &c.	BADENIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th Sept.
HAVER & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Balle	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day.
HAVER & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAMBA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Rous	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 3rd Sept.
HAVER & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Fras	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 12th Sept.
MARSEILLES &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	AUSTRALIAN	Frean. str.	—	Monton	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 30th inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Sept., at 5 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MIYAZAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Mumi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Sept., at D'light
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	AMBERIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	D. Barcham	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 1st Oct.
THIESTE &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SILBIA	Ger. str.	—	G. Bolte	MELCHERS & Co.	To-day, p.m.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, &c.	GOEBEN	Ger. str.	—	F. S. Cowley	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 7th Sept., at Noon
BOSTON & NEW YORK	LENNOX	Brit. str.	—	F. S. Cowley	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 3rd Sept.
VICTORIA, B.C., VANCOUVER, TACOMA, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. S. Cowley	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 27th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	F. S. Cowley	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 6 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Sept., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 14th Oct., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd Oct., at Noon.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, &c. VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	BUYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Jap. str.	1 m.	M. Winkler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Sept., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & Co.	On 10th Sept., at D'light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	R. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th Sept., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	R. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Sept., at 5 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	COBLENZ	Ger. str.	—	H. Raegenner	MELCHERS & Co.	About 20th Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at Noon.
JAPAN	THILANAP	Dut. str.	—	Zwart	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUNICHOV	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at 4 p.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	CHIPPINGHO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Kennis	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Sept., at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	WAGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Richard	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI	TOURANE	Frean. str.	—	Lancelin	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 29th inst., p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	A. Stewart	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Mooker	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 1st Sept.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	DEWITA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th Sept.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DERFFLINGER	Ger. str.	k.w.	G. Philippe, M.R.	MELCHERS & Co.	About 8th Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ALBIA	Ger. str.	—	G. Philippe, M.R.	MELCHERS & Co.	About 8th Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NORE	Brit. str.	—	G. Philippe, M.R.	MELCHERS & Co.	About 8th Sept.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TRANQUERAR	Dut. str.	—	M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—	Wagner	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	C. FRED. LAEISE	Dut. str.	k.w.	A. Funder	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	TOIUNWONG	Jap. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at Noon.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOBU MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Murayama	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW	HAINUN	Brit. str.	—	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 30th inst., at 10 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 2nd Sept., at 10 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 6th Sept., at 10 a.m.
MANILA	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Sept., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	YUENBANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	SHEWAN TOMES & Co.	On 2nd Sept., at Noon.
MANILA	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th Sept., at 4 p.m.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—	W. G. Smith	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst., at 5 p.m.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	P. Somhill	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	End of Sept.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KORASSA	Brit. str.	—	E. Combes	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Sept.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TUPANAS	Dut. str.	—	J. B. v. Damme Jolish	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 14th Sept., at Noon.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"GOEBEN" Capt. G. BOLZE	17,300 {Wed'ay, 7th Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"DERFFLINGER," 17,000 Capt. G. MEINERS	{About 7th Sept.
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, MAROUN, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ	6,000 {Saturday, 10th Sept., at Daylight
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"COBLENZ," 6,750 Capt. H. RAEGENER	{About 20th September.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOERNEO" Capt. F. SEMMILL	5,050 {End of September

\* Fitted with wireless Telegraphy New System of Telefunken.  
For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHRS & Co., GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1910.

## THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
**VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA**  
VIA  
**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or About.
* SUVERIC	6,232	E. S. Cowley	27th September.
* KUMERIC	6,232	G. B. McGill	20th October.
* AYMERIC	4,362	J. Boyd	20th November.

\* Calling at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.  
\* These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Stevedore Passengers.

## PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1910.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

### FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TOURANE" Capt. Lancelin	On 29th Aug., p.m.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"AUSTRALIEN" Capt. Monton	On 30th Aug., 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"YABRA" Capt. Ristorcelli	On 12th Sept., p.m.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"V. DE LA CLOTAT" Capt. Barillon	On 13th Sept., 1 p.m.

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. THOMAS, AGENT, Queen's Building.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 2 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SAT., 27th Aug.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 14th Oct.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SAT., 17th Sept.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRI., 4th Nov.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 8th Oct.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 25th Nov.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SAT., 29th Oct.	
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, 8th Nov.	

"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SAT., 19th Nov. "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRI., 16th Dec.

"Empress" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" "at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

The "EMPRESS" steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10 Intermediate (on Steamers) £43 " " £24.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of application from Agents.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Polder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT) CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils to Fuzhou Gulf, Red Sea, Black Sea, Levant, Yarmouk, and Adriatic Ports).

THE Company's Steamship

"SILESIA," Captain Radonich, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 27th inst., p.m. This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, electric fan in all cabins, and carries a doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Princes' Buildings, Hongkong, 1st August, 1910.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA," Captain S. Barcham, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1910, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MOREA," 10,900 tons, from Colombo; passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "PERITA," due in London on the 15th October, 1910. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK S.S. LENNOX About 3rd Sept. S.S. SAINT PATRICK About 10th Sept. For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910. [929-963]

## Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s



SHIPPERS Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.

AGENTS SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 22nd to 28th, 1910.







# RODI & WIENENBERGER, PFORZHEIM I/B.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERIES: NECKLETS,  
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS, WATCH-CHAINS, &c.  
SMALL LOT FOR SALE.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE  
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN  
Route to EUROPE.

The *Chenan*, with the Siberian mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.  
The *Tourane*, with the French mail of the 29th ult., left Saigon on Friday, the 26th inst.,  
at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 29th inst., at daylight.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Pakhoi	Carl Diederichsen	Saturday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Saigon	Quarta	Saturday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Paklat	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Silevia	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Habi	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tjapenas	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Sourabaya	Shinku Maru	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy	Hong Wan I	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO	Chiyo Maru	Saturday, 27th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples 10.00 A.M. Registration 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.30 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Meifoo	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore and Deli	Signal	Saturday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Washing	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Empress of China	Saturday, 27th, Registration 3.00 P.M. Printed Matter and Sam- ples 4.00 P.M. Registration 3.00 P.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 4.00 P.M.) Letters 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Anhui	Saturday, 27th, Registration 4.15 P.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 5.00 P.M.) Letters 6.00 P.M.
Swatow	Hainan	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tientsin	Joshin Maru	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Davao Maru	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Saigon	Brand	Monday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Hanoi	Monday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Angkor, Koror, Yap, Saipan, Truk, Ponape, Kusaie, Jaluit, Butaritari, Tarawa, Ocean Island, Nauru, Simpsonhafen and Sydney	Germania	Monday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Tourane	Monday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow	Hausang	Monday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TIENTSIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.	Australia	Tuesday, 30th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples 10.00 A.M. Registration 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. 10.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Feen	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Chetcoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Hitachi Maru	Tuesday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan	Tuesday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	Touareg	Wednesday, 31st, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Wednesday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yawata Maru	Wednesday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi and Yokohama	Glamorganshire	Wednesday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday, Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Bris- bane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Taiyuan	Wednesday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Thursday Is. Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Kumano Maru	Friday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	Loongang	Friday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
	Asia	Saturday, 3rd, Printed Matter and Sam- ples 9.00 A.M. Registration 9.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9.30 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. 9.00 A.M. No late fee. Letters 10.00 A.M.

# ELECTRIC IRONS

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

THE MISTRESS can iron her own delicate  
laces.  
THE MASTER can iron his own  
ties.  
THE AMAH can do all other ironing in  
half the time and without  
grumbling.

The only CLEAN method of Ironing.  
The only HEALTHY method of Ironing.  
The only CONVENIENT method of Ironing.

CLEAN because the Iron is Nickel Plated and does not require to be placed over fire.  
HEALTHY because you dispense with the necessary for stifling fires, and in the height of  
summer ironing can be carried on in PERFECT COMFORT without inhaling the  
poisonous fumes given off by gas or charcoal irons.  
CONVENIENT because the Iron is always ready for immediate use, can be connected to  
any convenient lampholder, and heats up within a couple of minutes.

CAN BE USED FOR SEVERAL HOURS FOR TWENTY CENTS.

**WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.**

Electrical Engineers,

14, DES VEXU ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

[40]

The Most Celebrated Cigarette  
in the World.

WILL'S

"THREE CASTLES"

MILD (Green label)  
MEDIUM (Yellow label)  
MAGNUMS (large size)

In 20'S Packets or 50'S Air-Tight Tins.

These popular Cigarettes are manufactured in BRISTOL from the finest grades of  
Virginia Tobacco with all the skill which W. D. & H. O. WILLS have acquired  
during the 200 years which have elapsed since their business was established.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.  
BRISTOL AND LONDON.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 26TH, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	(\$927, buy, x.d. \$90.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	47	26	\$76, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$8, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$8, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$140, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, buyers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>				
Euro Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 110.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$5.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 57.
Loon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 70.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 240.
<b>DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED</b>	40,000	\$74	\$6	\$19, buyers
<b>DOCK AND WHARVES.</b>				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$54, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$57	all	\$51, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$62	\$62	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 76.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 115.
<b>FERRO-CEMENT CO., LIMITED</b>	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$23, sellers
<b>GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED</b>	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sellers
<b>HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED</b>	7,000	\$10	all	\$205.
<b>HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED</b>	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, buyers
<b>HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED</b>	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$104, sellers
<b>HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED</b>	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$82, sellers
<b>HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED</b>	60,000	\$10	all	\$135, buyers
<b>H'KONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHING CO., LTD.</b>	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$7, nominal
<b>INSURANCE.</b>				
Chong Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$167.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$111.
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$53.33	\$25	\$87.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$340.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 115, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$840, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$200, sellers
<b>LANDS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$99, buyers
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$8, sales
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$32, buyers
Kowloon Land and Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 112.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$39, sellers
<b>MIXING.</b>				
Société Française des Carrières du Tonkin	15,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$720.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$73, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$133, sales
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$13.
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$165, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.</b>				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$27, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$33, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 prof.	25	25	60, sol. L'don
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$88, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$32, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$25, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$5, buyers
<b>STORES AND DISPENSARIES.</b>				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$2, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$64.
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$11, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$300.
<b>RUBBER.</b>				
Alagars	—	—	—	6/-
Anglo-Malays	—	—	—	25/-
Balgownie	—	—	—	\$16 (Sta.)
Batu Tigas	—	—	—	102/6
Bukit Kajangs	—	—	—	63/6
Castelfields, fully paid	—	—	—	120/-
Chiovola	—	—	—	—
Eastern and International	—	—	—	17/6 prom.
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	116/6
Kamunings	—	—	—	6/9 prom.
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	—
Labus	—	—	—	92/6
Leabury's	—	—	—	54/-
Limgia	—	—	—	12/9
London Asiatics	—	—	—	6/6
London Ventures	—	—	—	7/6
Merlomas	—	—	—	\$30 (Sta.)
Peyels	—	—	—	\$31, x div. (Str.)
Sandoroffs	—	—	—	27/6
Sapong	—	—	—	74/-
Shelford	—	—	—	\$16 (Str.)
Singapore and Johore	—	—	—	13/-
Sumatra Paras	—	—	—	118/6
Sungai-Kapars	—	—	—	—
United Serdangs	—	—	—	—
<b>Loans.</b>				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

FERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

## COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE  
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 26th.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/8
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/8
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2254
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2294
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	1824
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1334
Bank, on demand	1334
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1334
Bank, on demand	1334
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	744
Private, 30 days' sight	754
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand	874
ON MANILA:—	
On demand—Peso	874
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	76
ON BATAVIA:—	
On demand	21
ON HAIPHONG:—	
On demand	2
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	57
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$1.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$58.43
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24
<b>SUBSIDIARY COINS.</b>	
Chinese	20 cents pieces, per cent
Chinese	10 " " \$5.15
Hongkong	20 " " \$5.15
Hongkong	10 " " \$5.98

# SIEMSEN & CO., Machinery Dept. Hongkong.

## MACHINERY IN STOCK AT HONGKONG.

Complete Suction Gas Plant, 56 H.P.

1 Otto Original Oil Engine, 4 1/2 H.P.

Printing Machines for Foot power, 9 inches  
by 13 inches and 10 inches by 14 1/2 inches  
Printing surface.

Round Knitting Machines, 3 1/2 inches and 3 1/2  
inches diameter, complete with needles, etc.

Portable Fire Engines.

Lathes.

Drilling Machines, for holes up to 1 1/2 inches.

Punching Machines.

Duplex Steam Pumps of various sizes.

Gould's Force Pumps.

Diaphragm Pumps.

Wing Pumps.

Vices.

Pulsometer, capacity, 160 Gallons per minute.

Portable Field Forges.

Mining Tools and Implements,  
etc., etc., etc.

Prospectus, Estimates, etc., Free.

[860]

## OPIMUM.

August 26th.

Quotations are:—	
Malwa New	\$1,870/1,920 per picul
Malwa Old	\$1,930/1,960 "
Malwa Older	\$1,970/2,000 "
Malwa V. Old	\$2,010/2,050 "
Perman fine quality	\$1,400/1,500 "
Patna New	\$2,000 per chest.
Patna Old	\$1,800 "
Benares New	\$1,800 "
Benares Old	\$1,800 "

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE Bekanntmachung aus dem diesseitigen  
Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich  
vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im  
Jahre 1910 durch  
den  
"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"  
und die  
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"  
erfolgen.  
KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES  
KONSULAT.  
Swatow, den 16. Dezember 1909. [1537]

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Bekanntmachungen des  
Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton  
werden während des Jahres 1910 im  
OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD der CANTON WEEKLY  
NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.  
KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES  
KONSULAT.  
Canton, den 15. Dezember 1909. [1544]

Printed and Published by ALFRED NORMAN KEMP for the Proprietor at 10A, Des Vexu  
Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.